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WASHINGTON.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

THE TRUE REASON WHY THE CALL WAS MADE FOR NEXT TUESDAY NIGHT'S MEETING—IMPATIENT INFLATIONISTS, AND NOT THE SELECTION OF AN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, THE CAUSE OF IT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—At the Democratic caucus which will meet Tuesday night next a lively time is expected. It has been given out that the caucus has been called mainly for the purpose of arranging for the selection of a Congressional Executive Committee. While it is true there is a hitch between the Democrats of the Senate and House touching the construction of this committee, the Senators disputing Chairman Lamar's right to select the committee and name its Chairman without consultation with them, it is not true the caucus has been called in reference to this matter. The purpose of those signing the call is to obtain an unequivocal expression of opinion from the Democratic Party in the House upon the repeal of the Resumption act. The hard-money men among the Democrats have thus far succeeded in checking their inflation colleagues, but the latter have grown impatient of the restraint put upon them by Speaker Kerr and Messrs. Morrison, Randall, Cox, and other leaders, and are determined to have the issue squarely met and decided. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, is acting with the inflationists in this movement, but Landers, from the same State, is the leader. Since the organization of Congress Landers has had in his pocket a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to report a bill providing for the repeal of so much of the Resumption act as directs the retirement of fractional currency and legal tenders, and the resumption of specie payment on Jan. 1, 1879. The point of difference between what Landers proposes and what Holman proposed, in his resolution rejected by the House Jan. 17, is that Holman wants the Resumption act repealed entire, while Landers wants to retain that portion of the act which repealed the law limiting the aggregate amount of circulating notes of National banks. Upon the last three Mondays, Landers tried to get his resolution before the House, but failed, having been frustrated on last Monday by Speaker Kerr deliberately refusing to award him the floor. Believing it is the purpose of the leaders of his party to prevent a fair consideration of this question in the House, Landers got twenty-five of his inflationist friends to join him in signing a call for convening the Democratic caucus. At first there was a disposition manifested to ignore this call, but the signers were persistent, and Lamar was obliged to call the caucus together. Landers will present to the caucus a resolution embracing the points contained in his resolution above referred to, and those who share his convictions upon this question will insist upon a formal expression of opinion upon the resolution. In view of the issue to be presented, unusual interest attaches to the caucus to be held Tuesday night. In connection with this general subject, Landers will to-morrow introduce a bill making silver coin a legal tender without limitation as to amount. He will also introduce a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, to be known as Article Seventeen, providing that whenever direct taxes shall be levied upon the several States of the Union they shall be levied according to the wealth of each of the States.

The duty on imported cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots is increased from ninety-seven to one hundred per cent. ad valorem. On tobacco not manufactured and unstemmed, the duty is increased four per cent. All charges for drayage and packing are repealed. Salt is placed on the free list. No changes are made in internal revenue taxes and sugar is not touched.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE TARIFF.

A BILL TO BE INTRODUCED BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS CHANGING THE REVENUE LAWS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Mr. Morrison, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, will to-morrow introduce a Tariff bill which proposes important changes in the Revenue laws. The bill restores the duty on tea and coffee, but the rate of duty has not been determined. Mr. Morrison favors a lower rate of duty than was imposed prior to Aug. 1, 1872, when a specific duty of five cents per pound was imposed upon coffee, and fifteen cents upon tea. He proposes to leave the rate on these commodities to the action of the committee, but thinks the duty should not be less than three cents nor more than four cents upon coffee, and not less than ten cents nor more than twelve cents upon tea. About sixty million pounds of tea, and three hundred million pounds of coffee are imported annually. Taking the lowest figures named, the bill would produce an annual revenue from tea of $6,000,000, and from coffee, $9,000,000. These are the only commodities upon which duty is imposed by the bill. The duty upon all leading imports which now pay a duty, in excess of thirty per cent. ad valorem, are reduced by the bill from thirty-five to forty-five per cent., and all the duties are made specific. Large reductions are made upon imported iron and manufactures thereof, and bituminous coal, which now pays seventy-five cents. per ton, is placed upon the free list. The importation of coal reaches about five hundred thousand tons per annum. An income tax is proposed upon all incomes in excess of $5,000, but the rate of tax has not been determined. The bill is constructed to produce tariff for revenue only, and is claimed to be in the interest of consumers rather than producers.

TWO IMPORTANT HOUSE BILLS.

THE BILL TO PREVENT AMERICANS FROM HOLDING OR EMPLOYING SLAVES—A MEASURE TO MODIFY THE ELECTION LAW OF UTAH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Mr. Springer, of Illinois, a young and active member of the House who is rapidly becoming prominent in the Democratic ranks, has introduced two important bills, one of which, at least, will claim the support of Republicans. The holding of slaves by citizens of the United States residing in other countries, more particularly in Cuba, has been heretofore brought to the attention of Congress by the President, but no legislation has ever been secured to prohibit it. Of course citizens abroad are beyond the jurisdiction of United States courts, and there is only one penalty that can be enforced against them. Mr. Springer, in his bill, proposes that they shall be forbidden to hold slaves, or directly or indirectly employ slave labor, and violations of the law shall be punished by withholding the protection of the Government, to which they are now entitled in common with all other citizens. With American citizens in Cuba this is an important consideration, and such a penalty would undoubtedly break up the practice of holding slaves there, because Americans, with all the protection the Government can give them, find the prosecution of business in Cuba sufficiently difficult and dangerous. Mr. Springer being a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, will have the power to press this measure for action.

The other bill referred to provides for important modifications of the Election laws in the Territory of Utah, and was drawn by reason of facts brought to Mr. Springer's attention by the contested election case. In Utah, under the laws there in force, women are voters, if of the requisite age. Under the operations of the law a foreign-born woman who has but just reached the Territory is entitled to vote, if married to a Mormon. Thus the spirit of the Naturalization law is violated. In point of fact, it is said that large numbers of women vote who have not been in the country as long a time as men are required to be before they can be entitled to the right of suffrage. There is but one Judge of Elections, and he stuffs the ballots into his pockets, so to speak, and takes them home to count, and announces the result at his leisure. The ballots are numbered to correspond with the name of each voter, on a list which is kept, so that the Church authorities can detect any Mormon who votes against the Church candidates. In this time, when the mingling of Church influences in politics is arousing so much opposition, the absolute domination of the Mormon hierarchy seems to deserve a little attention.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

TEXT OF THE BILL INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE—A PROPOSITION TO ESTABLISH A SHIP BUILDING YARD—THE UNITED STATES TO PAY THE INTEREST UPON THE COST OF CONSTRUCTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The bill introduced in the House by Mr. Ward, of New-York, to provide for means of cheap transportation upon the interior waters, and to restore the ocean carrying trade of the United States, authorizes the International Steam-ship Company, incorporated by New-Jersey and Virginia, to establish a ship building yard upon any tributary waters of the Atlantic, for the purpose of building and equipping wooden and iron steam-ships. The company is required to construct docks having capacity to float vessels of 10,000 tons, and to erect around and contiguous to the docks, workshops and machinery suitable for constructing steam-engines of every size, and for erecting and putting together the frames to form complete hulls of vessels. The bill prescribes with great detail the manner in which the company shall equip their ship-yards. They are required to erect one or more blast furnaces, rolling-mills, foundries for casting ordnance, copper rolling mill, and such sheds, workshops, and machinery as may be necessary for the creation of iron structures needful to the Government, or for transportation or other uses, and for the manufacture of joiners' work, masts, and spars, rigging, and sails, and all work requisite to complete and equip vessels for sea. The company is authorized to establish one branch yard upon the Mississippi, and one upon the lakes for the production of light-draught steamboats, barges, and tow-boats—each branch yard to be equipped with as much completeness, for the special work for which it is established, as the main yard, substituting marine railways and launching cradles for building docks. They are required to supply to shipbuilders of the United States, at an advance of five per cent. upon the outlay and cost, the heavier portions of iron work wrought into forms, steam machinery, seasoned timber, bent and cut, to enable shipbuilders to construct vessels on terms of equality with the company. The work of the Navy Department must at all times have preference, and in the event of war the Government is given absolute right of control to the exclusion of all other than its own work for naval and military purposes. It is provided that "in consideration of the economy gained and the advantages and facilities secured to the Government" the interest upon the cost of constructing the yards shall be paid by the United States, to be reimbursed yearly by a deduction of ten per cent. from the amount of work done for and value of material supplied at prices not exceeding those which would be paid in open market. The aggregate of the bonds is not to exceed eight million dollars, the interest upon which is fixed at six per cent., payable semi-annually. A sinking fund is created for paying the interest on and for the ultimate liquidation of the bonds out of the ten per cent. withheld upon work done for the United States, and an assessment of five per cent. upon all other work done by the company. Mortgages upon the yards and works of the company are to be given the United States for security. The Secretaries of the Treasury, War, and Navy are constituted a commission, and are authorized as soon as the yards are completed to receive subscriptions from the shipbuilders of the United States to the capital stock of the company to the amount of one half the cost of the property. The money received for shares of stock, which must be sold at par, is required to be paid into the United States Treasury and placed to the credit of the company's sinking fund.

SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

THE NUMBER OF GALLONS PRODUCED IN SIX MONTHS—A REPORT FROM THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The records of the Internal Revenue Bureau show that during the six months ended Dec. 31, 1875, the number of gallons of spirits produced in the United States was 26,100,392, against 28,260,212 gallons for the corresponding six months of 1874—a falling off of 2,159,820 gallons. This decrease is entirely attributable to the seizures of distilleries in the West. Over eighteen million gallons of the quantity produced during the six months ended Dec. 31, 1875, were removed for consumption and sale. The total number of gallons upon which tax was paid during the six months was 29,466,590, against 31,870,834 for the corresponding period of 1874, a falling off of nearly 2,500,000 gallons. Of the spirits upon which tax was paid during the past six months 2,264,194 gallons were manufactured and in bond prior to the passage of the act of March 3, 1875, and was therefore liable only at the rate of seventy cents per gallon. On Jan. 1, 1876, there remained in bond 9,224,997 gallons. Of this quantity, 1,705,303 gallons were manufactured and bonded prior to the passage of the act of March 3, last, and are liable only for seventy cents per gallon tax. These spirits will have to be removed prior to March 3, next, or they will be liable to the increased tax. The total amount of spirits in bond prior to the passage of the act of March 3, 1875, and which, therefore, were not liable to the additional tax of twenty cents per gallon imposed by that act, was 7,973,666 gallons. Of the old stock still in bond 1,193,184 gallons, or two-thirds of the entire stock, are bonded in the State of Kentucky. Notwithstanding the fact that the number of gallons upon which tax was paid for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1874, was nearly two and one-half millions in excess of the number of gallons upon which tax was paid for the last six months of 1875, the amount of internal revenue received for the last named six months was largely in excess of the amount received for the same six months of the year preceding. Of the 26,000,000 gallons produced during the past six months Illinois produced 10,242,950 gallons; Ohio, 5,958,401; Indiana, 2,400,180; Kentucky, 1,542,227; New-York, 1,439,831; Massachusetts, 1,251,086; California, 719,240; Pennsylvania, 593,035; Wisconsin, 596,669; Missouri, 14,563. The small quantity produced in Missouri shows how tight the distilleries of that State were sealed.

A UNITED STATES EXCHEQUER.

A PECULIAR FINANCIAL SCHEME PROPOSED BY A REPRESENTATIVE FROM VIRGINIA—HIS PROPOSITION TO CREATE A NATIONAL CORPORATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, has a financial scheme before the Committee on Banking and Currency which at least has the merit of being original. His proposition is to create a national corporation to be known as "The Governor and Managers of the Exchequer of the United States of America." The Exchequer is to have a paid up stock of $100,000,000, in shares of $100 each. Three Commissioners, appointed by the corporators, are to open books of subscription in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other prominent cities, and the subscriptions to the capital stock are to be paid three-fourths in United States legal tender notes and one-fourth in gold; and ten per cent. of each share subscribed is to be paid at the time of the subscription. Three-fourths of all the capital must, at all times, be held by citizens of the United States. After the books have been open a number of days, to be specified, any National bank may subscribe the whole or any part of its capital stock, and become merged in this corporation. After the subscriptions are received the Commissioners are to turn over the money and books to the corporators, who are required within thirty days to call a meeting of the proprietors, in the City of New-York, to elect a board of nine managers for the chief office, which is to be kept always in New-York, and a board of five managers for each branch constituted. The board of nine managers, at the chief office in New-York, are to elect the Governor for one year, and the five managers of each branch are to elect one of their number for the same period. The capital is to be distributed by the proprietors between the branches, and the Governor at New-York may establish new branches with approval of the proprietors. The corporation is to have a Banking and an Issue Department. The former is to transact banking business exclusively. The Issue Department is to consist of three Commissioners for the chief office, and three for each branch office, one to be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, and one by the Governor of the State in which the office is located, and one by the Governor and managers of the office or branch for which he shall act. Such Commissioners are to hold office for one year, and give security for the faithful discharge of duty. The Issue Department is to issue notes to the Banking Department of $5 each, or some multiple thereof, whenever the latter shall deliver to them three-fourths the amount of any issue required in four per cent. Government bonds and one-fourth in gold coin. After the issue shall reach $200,000,000, one-third coin and two-thirds bonds shall be delivered, and after $400,000,000 have been issued, one-half gold and one-half bonds will be required, and if more than the latter amount of notes are asked by the Banking Department they are to deliver to the Issue Department one dollar in gold for each dollar of notes issued. Each note is to read "The Governor and Managers of the Exchequer of the United States of America will pay to —— or bearer —— dollars, at —— or New-York." All notes are to be payable in gold coin, upon presentation at any branch or in the City of New-York, and any failure to pay gold works a forfeiture of all privileges guaranteed by the Act. The bill provides that the business of the Government shall be done by the Exchequer free of charge, so long as the deposits and disbursements are made through the Exchequer, and that State business shall be done at one quarter of one per cent. The Governor, managers, Commissioners of the Issue Department, and all other officers named by the proprietors must each hold at least fifty shares of the capital of the Exchequer in his own name, and not over $100,000 is to be loaned to any one firm, individual, or corporation at any one time. The corporation is to complete its organization when 250,000 shares are subscribed, and no one firm or corporation can, at any time, own more than fifty thousand shares. The last clause of the bill provides that the Exchequer shall not be directly or in directly interested in the purchase or sale of any agricultural, manufactured, or mineral products, or real estate, or other property except for offices, &c., nor deal in stocks, bonds, mortgages, or securities of any kind, and that none of its officers or managers shall vote at any political election, State, county, or national.

THE PATENT LAWS.

PROPOSED REVISION—OBJECT OF MR. ENGLISH'S BILL IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—An important bill relating to the reform and revision of the patent laws was introduced in the Senate on Friday by Senator English, of Connecticut. It is designed to afford greater security to inventors, and at the same time more effectual protection to public interests than is done by the present law, and proposes to dispense with models in applications, to give a more liberal definition as to what legally constitutes a patentable invention, to permit appeals from the Patent Office to the courts in interference cases, to insure greater equity in the reissue of patents, and to keep rejected applications in the secret archives of the Patent Office. The bill has been carefully drawn, and its passage, in view of acknowledged defects in the existing statute, will be earnestly urged. James A. Whitney, President of the New-York Society of Practical Engineering, will present an elaborate argument in its behalf before the Senate Committee on Patents, to which it has been referred. In addition to the provisions above mentioned, the bill provides for the publication of all patents issued before the adoption of the present practice of printing current issues. This will lay open to the public a vast amount of valuable information on arts and industries now practically inaccessible. The Patent Office has a surplus fund from fees paid by inventors much more than sufficient to cover the expenses.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

SENATOR HITCHCOCK'S BILL PROPOSING AN APPROPRIATION OF $1,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The bill of Senator Hitchcock, introduced on Friday, and which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, proposes an appropriation of $1,000,000 for the payment of those claims for Indian depredations which have heretofore, in accordance with the law, been examined by the Secretary of the Interior and recommended to Congress for payment. These claims, it appears, are based on the act to regulate trade and intercourse with Indians, which the preamble states guaranteed ultimate indemnity to any citizen suffering losses by Indians in amity with the United States, whether such losses were suffered while said citizens were lawfully within the Indian territory, or were caused by Indians passing from their own territory into the territory inhabited by the whites, upon the condition that such persons so suffering loss should refrain from any attempt to seek private satisfaction and revenge, and upon the further condition that the claim for indemnity should be presented and established in a mode and at a time prescribed by said act, such indemnity to be paid from the annuities due to the tribe of Indians committing such depredations, in case any annuities were due and payable to said tribe, or, if not, from the Treasury of the United States.

PROTECTION AGAINST DEFAULT.

PROVISIONS OF REPRESENTATIVE HUNTER'S BILL—THE SETTLEMENT OF THE "UNAVAILABLE FUNDS" ACCOUNT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Representative Hunter's bill, now before the Committee on Appropriations, proposes to protect the Treasury against defaulting officers. It provides, first, that whenever, from any cause whatever, a deficiency occurs in the moneys of the United States on deposit in the Treasury, Sub-treasuries, Depositories, Mint, and assay offices, or a suspension of payment occurs on the part of any national bank designated as a depository, and the same becomes known to the Treasurer of the United States, it shall be his duty to report the same without delay to the Secretary of the Treasury, who is required to cause an immediate investigation. Second—The accounts of disbursing officers in default are to be particularly entered. Third—The fact of default is to be referred to the Solicitor of the Treasury for suit if, in his opinion, it be deemed advisable. Fourth—The amounts in default are to be entitled "Funds of the United States rendered unavailable," and the sums recovered are to be placed to the credit of the officers against whom the deficiency or default has been reported. Fifth—The amounts reported by the Treasurer as unavailable funds on June 30, 1875, the sum total of which is $29,900,120 40, are authorized to be settled and transferred in accordance with the requirements and provisions of this act, provided that nothing contained therein shall be so construed as to authorize the payment of any money out of the Treasury. Sixth—It is made the duty of the proper accounting officer to ascertain whether any person is indebted on the books of the Register of the Treasury under the appropriation entitled "funds of the United States rendered unavailable" before there can be a settlement.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE "FREE-SCHOOL GUARD"—RUMORS CORRECTED BY THE TURKISH LEGATION—A SURVEY OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN COAST FROM PANAMA TO PERU.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—A secret organization has recently been established, and has already a membership of 15,000. It is called "The Free-school Guard." Its head-quarters are in Washington. The rules for government are similar to those of the Patrons of Husbandry. Its objects are as follows: 1. The Union and the Constitution. "Liberty and Union forever;" 2. The preservation of our public institutions; 3. Free schools, free speech, and a free press; 4. Public schools to be free from sectarian influence and control; 5. No sectarian school to receive State or national aid; 6. The State or National Government to provide for the education of every capable child; 7. Education shall be compulsory; 8. No education, no franchise; 9. One term of six years for the President of the United States; 10. Loyalty to the Government; 11. Church property to be taxed; 12. The President of the United States to be elected by a direct vote of the people. The declaration of principles is: Political, but not partisan; the motto, Intelligence, freedom, and union; and the watchword, Preach a crusade against ignorance.

Representative Whitehouse several days ago introduced a joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to render Prof. Orton such aid, by furnishing instruments and transportation on the Pacific coast, between Panama and Southern Peru, as may be done without injury to the naval service. Prof. Orton proposes to make a geographical and scientific survey of the valley of the Upper Maderia, South America, and of the Rio Beni in particular, a region the commercial development of which promises to be of immense direct value to the United States.

The Turkish Legation denies the truth of the report that the Sultan owns bonds of the national debt to the amount of £3,000,000; and that he exacted full interest while the other creditors would, for the time being, receive only one half. This is pronounced a calumny. The Turkish Legation also denies as being without foundation the rumors relating to ill-treatment inflicted upon Armenians, it being alleged that in order to escape violence they embraced Islamism.

It is said that Representative Buckner will to-morrow introduce a resolution in the House for an investigation of the affairs of the District of Columbia since the repeal of the act providing a government for the district.

Representative Springer's bill provides that citizens of the United States, temporarily residing or doing business in foreign countries, are hereby prohibited from owning, leasing, buying, and selling, or in any manner trafficking in persons held as slaves in any such countries, or their dependencies, and that all citizens of the United States violating the provisions of this act by themselves, their agents, or employés, shall be deprived of all claims to protection from the Government of the United States for wrongs committed or losses suffered by them in such foreign States, countries, or their dependencies, on account of such slaves. This bill is pending in the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a circular to prohibit the granting of licenses to parties who peddle whisky in carts. This practice has prevailed to a considerable extent in Georgia and South Carolina, the peddlers receiving license to do so from supervisors, but the office will now direct its discontinuance.

The receipts of national bank notes at the Redemption Division of the Treasury for the month have been larger than ever before, and up to the close of business yesterday aggregated nearly $20,000,000.

The Internal Revenue Office is advised of the destruction of fifty illicit stills in South Carolina during this month by Revenue Agent Wagner and his force.

MARINE DISASTERS.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Jan. 30.—The brig Atalaga, of New-York, from Palermo for Boston, with a cargo of brimstone, sumac, and fruit, struck on the West Chop at 2 o'clock this morning, and was still on at dark. A contract has been made with wreckers to float her. She is now being lightered. The Revenue steamer Samuel Dexter will render her assistance at the next high water.

The schooner Samuel Hall, of Fall River, from Baltimore for Boston, coal laden, went ashore near Atalaga at 4 o'clock, and was got off with the assistance of the wreckers and the Revenue cutter Samuel Dexter this afternoon without any apparent damage.

PORTLAND, Jan. 30.—The brig Hattie E. Wheeler, Capt. Armstrong, from Curacao twenty days, via Vineyard Haven, went ashore on the flats near the dry dock while coming up the harbor on Saturday night. She was within twenty miles of this port on the 26th, but was blown off and put into Cape Ann, having lost and split sails.

GENERAL POLITICS.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

MR. SCHELL'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON AND THE RESULT OF IT—HE TAKES THE CAMPAIGN INTO HIS OWN HANDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The visit of Mr. Schell, Chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee, to Washington, last week, to confer with Mr. Lamar, Chairman of the House Democratic caucus, and the Committee appointed by the Senate, consisting of Messrs. Stevenson, Gordon, Whyte, and Wallace, seems to have resulted in an entirely new movement toward the organization of the Democratic Presidential campaign. He came here to advise, it was said, with the above-named parties in reference to the appointment of the Democratic Congressional Executive Committee, but in looking the ground over after arrival, he seems not to have been pleased with the composition of the committee, as suggested by Mr. Lamar, and has taken the direction of the coming campaign into his own hand. He, of course, gives out his intention of co-operating with the Congressional Committee, and at the same time giving them to understand that he intends to manage the affairs of the party in his own way. He has chosen as his chief Lieutenant and Executive officer John G. Thompson, Sergeant at Arms of the House, and had him made Vice Chairman of the National Executive Committee, instead of Senator Randolph, of New-Jersey, as reported a few days since. Mr. Thompson, it is said, has been given authority to open head-quarters in this city, and will in a few days have designated the place where Democratic thunder will be dispensed. This action of Mr. Schell virtually kills the committee created by the Democratic House caucus and makes its appointment useless. It will nevertheless be named some day this week, and the resident members of the committee will be W. W. Corcoran, Joseph G. Hervey, and Judge Mason.

THE DEMOCRATS OF INDIANA.

THE POLITICAL MANAGERS OF INDIANA DISTURBED BY ONE OF THEIR CONGRESSMEN—HIS PERSISTENT EFFORTS TO BREAK THE SLATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Democratic "managers" of Indiana, which means, Mr. Kerr, Mr. Hendricks, Mr. Holman, Mr. Niblack, and others who intend to control the Democratic machinery of that State, for the nomination of Gov. Hendricks for President and Representative Holman for Governor, are disturbed in spirit by a man named Landers, now a member of the House. He is the same who last Monday tried to attract the observation of Speaker Kerr in order to offer a resolution touching the repeal of the Resumption act. Mr. Kerr could not help hearing the clarion voice of Mr. Landers calling out, above the din and confusion of the House, "Mr. Speaker," "Mr. Speaker;" but he was careful to direct his eyes away from the appealing tones. The trouble with Mr. Landers is that he longs to be the Democratic candidate for Governor. The slate has been made up for Holman, but Landers is outbidding him for the inflation vote. Landers was nominated by a Republican paper as a joke, but the people of the State have taken the nomination seriously, and it is now admitted by the Indiana Democrats in Washington that he is a formidable rival of Holman. The latter, while seeking the inflation votes of his party, has tried not to lose hold upon the hard-money men, by becoming obnoxiously persistent in demanding the repeal of the resumption act. He offered his resolution, and having thus recorded himself, suffered it to be voted down without too much protesting. Landers cuts away from the hard-money men entirely, appeals to the inflationists, and Mr. Kerr's attempts to keep him from submitting a resolution have strengthened him with them. Mr. Kerr is therefore in the dilemma of disrupting the party plans in his own State by opposing Mr. Landers, and of greatly embarrassing the national party by permitting him to offer frequent resolutions requiring a vote on inflation. And, in either case, Landers displays more zeal for the cause than Holman, and thus threatens the Indiana slate with disaster. No one can imagine how the trouble will be composed, but Mr. Landers now holds a vantage ground which he is not likely to foolishly abandon. He may force the managers to rub out the name of Holman and substitute his own, but then the question arises, what can be done for Holman? What Landers may attempt in the House to-morrow is, therefore, a matter of some interest.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

ISSUES OF THE STATE CAMPAIGN—THE REPUBLICANS CONFIDENT—LITTLE TALK ABOUT THE PRESIDENCY.

CONCORD, N. H., Friday, Jan. 28, 1876.

The campaign in New-Hampshire is just now taking shape. The issues have been open for a long time and there has been a deal of irregular skirmishing, but now the two parties are drawn up in fighting lines and are beginning the election battle in good earnest. The fight promises to be hot and bitter.

One would naturally have expected, in view of the recent bad record of the party, that the Democratic Convention in nominating a Governor would have selected the best man in the party—some one against whom there could be no reproach. What they were thinking about when they put up Daniel Marcy, of Portsmouth, is not easy to determine. It had been far better for the party to have taken up with its old candidate, Judge Roberts, against whom there was only the charge that he sometimes "deaconed" his apples and "swilled" his cattle before driving them to market. Daniel Marcy has always been one of the rankest of Democrats. During the war he was notoriously a Southern sympathizer, and he was even heard to object to displaying the flag at half-mast on the occasion of Mr. Lincoln's death. He has been a most unprincipled demagogue, coercing his dependents in their suffrages, and influencing the votes of other men in ways not generally openly practiced. Bad as the records are of most of the Democratic leaders in New-Hampshire, there is none to be compared with Daniel Marcy's. And such is the man nominated to run against Gov. Cheney, who is admitted by everybody to be one of the best men that have filled the Governor's chair. I have had very good opportunities of sounding prominent Democrats, and they generally admit that Daniel Marcy will never be the Governor of New-Hampshire, and they say that their best course is to fight for the Legislature, securing which they can elect a United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by Senator Cragin's expiring term. But even this hope seems dim and fading, for one reason, because of the fight that is going on between Harry Bingham and John G. Sinclair. These two men have had their souls bent in the direction of the United States Senate for years, and have grown old and gray since first their aspirings began. The truth is neither of them has a ghost of a chance of an election, even if the Legislature should be controlled by the Democrats.

The Presidential fever does not seem to prevail in New-Hampshire to any great extent, and will not be seriously treated until after the election. The Democrats are, of course, unprepared to say much. Like their fellows in other States, they can only stand and wait till something shall turn up to bring candidates into especial prominence. There seems to be a feeling that the two or three coming months will offer valuable suggestions as to the proper course for New-Hampshire Democrats to take. The Republicans have before them the long list of nominations which have been made in various parts of the country, but so far as I can find out give their consideration, slight as it is, to only three men. Blaine, Bristow, and Washburne have each friends, and occasionally we read a paragraph in the State journals saying a good word for one of them. Washburne appears to be the favorite. The New-Hampshire people seem to have a liking for men who have been tried and found good, and the fact that there has never been an ugly thing charged against Mr. Washburne is a very strong point for them.

POLITICAL NOTES.

A Connecticut paper in a single issue mentions eleven candidates for the Republican nomination as successor of the late Congressman Starkweather.

The Utica Conkling Club held a meeting Friday night, and was presented with a flag. Addresses were made by Judge William J. Bacon, Dr. William H. Watson and others.

The Washington correspondent of the Troy *Times* expresses the belief that Gen. Banks is intensely ambitious of a nomination for President by the Democrats as "the Union-saving candidate."

The Indianapolis *Journal* predicts that when it has become evident in the Democratic National Convention that neither Tilden, Hendricks, Thurman, nor Bayard can be nominated, and when the convention is exhausted, Pendleton's name will be presented, and he will be nominated from sheer weariness of the delegates.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* prints an extract from a letter written by "a genuine Yankee and a Republican," in Lawrence, Mass., in which the writer says: "The able speech of Georgia's Representative, Mr. Hill, in Congress is appreciated and fully indorsed by all good Union men at the North. From personal observation I find his remarks have made many warm friends for the South. Many thanks are due Mr. Blaine for giving Mr. Hill the opportunity. Business is very dull with us, how is it with you?"

Congressman Walling, who is Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Ohio, has written a letter favoring an early State Convention, and saying: "In regard to any influence from Wall street affecting my action in this or any other matter, my consistent votes here, shown by the record, against all subsidies, in favor of an honest and economical administration of the Government, and in favor of an immediate, unconditional repeal of the Specie Resumption act, and stopping contraction of the currency, furnish, I think, a full and satisfactory answer."

WINSLOW AND EXTRADITION.

THE DUTCH MINISTER AND THE BOSTON VICTIMS OF THE GREAT FORGER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Chargé d'Affaires of the Netherlands has received a communication from a committee of Boston merchants interested in the forgeries of Winslow, requesting an interview in relation to his arrest upon his arrival at Rotterdam. The Minister says that there was, at one time, a treaty of extradition between this country and the Netherlands in contemplation, but that it was never consummated, and therefore there is no power to disturb Mr. Winslow so long as he remains in that country. He will receive the delegation from Boston, but can suggest no means of bringing Mr. Winslow to justice.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—1 A. M.—*For the New-England and the Middle States, generally clear weather, slowly rising temperature, light easterly to southerly winds, and falling barometer.*

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1875.	1876.		1875.	1876.
3 A. M.	22°	25°	3:30 P. M.	35°	28°
6 A. M.	22°	22°	6 P. M.	31°	27°
9 A. M.	24°	22°	9 P. M.	28°	24°
12 M.	30°	25°	12 P. M.	27°	23°

Average temperature yesterday.......24½°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......27⅜°

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Hon. John Elwynn, one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of Portsmouth, N. H., died yesterday.

Mrs. Bridget Cox, a widow, residing at Boston Highlands, died recently from the effects of malpractice. The doctor is under arrest.

The body of Miss Julia Gregg, aged thirty years, was found in a disused well, in Burrillville, R. I., on Saturday. She had been missing three weeks.

The will of the late Sarah Isham, of Hartford, gives to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, $3,000; Home Missionary Society, $2,000; American Tract Society, $1,000; American Seaman's Friend Society, $1,000, and to the Colonization Society, $1,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The iron foundry of Foot & McNulty, corner of Essex and Van Vorst streets, Jersey City, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss on stock and building will not exceed $3,000; insured for $1,000.

The residence and barn of S. B. Allyn at Holyoke, Mass., were destroyed by fire Saturday night. The loss is $10,000; insured for $8,500.

SUICIDE OF A BANKER.

BUFFALO, Jan. 30.—John Stellwagen, the private banker who suspended last Monday morning, committed suicide last night by drowning himself in the Erie Basin. His body was found there this morning, partially out of the water, frozen solid. There were about four thousand dollars in his pockets. He had been missing since the previous afternoon. From his peculiar actions during the past week, it is thought he was laboring under a fit of insanity. The assets of the bank will amount to $119,000, and the liabilities to $108,000.

THE WHISKY RING.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 30.—In the "crooked whisky" investigation the only *capias* filed yesterday was against John A. Walsh, who was conducted to the bar of the United States Circuit Court, and arraigned on an indictment for not producing the wholesale liquor-dealers' books at the demand of the Internal Revenue officers. Walsh pleaded not guilty, and gave bail in the sum of $5,000. It is thought that numerous writs will be issued on Monday, and further developments made.

THE CENTENNIAL.

OTTAWA, Jan. 30.—The Canadian Centennial Commission concluded its labors yesterday. The United States Commissioners have consented to grant additional space for the display of Canadian lumber, as requested by the Lumberers' Association. Room will now be allowed for 10,000 feet of each kind of lumber.

EX-GOV. DAVIS ASSAULTED.

The Galveston *News* has a telegram from Austin, Texas, Jan. 24, which says: "This morning a difficulty occurred between Henry Purnell, son of Marshal Purnell, and ex-Gov. Davis, growing out of some remarks made by Mr. Davis at Houston regarding the elder Purnell's character. Young Purnell struck the Governor several blows in the face with a small cane. The Governor retired, armed himself, and, together with some of his friends, returned to the scene of conflict. Judge Evans had the parties arrested and placed under $1,000 bond."

FRANCE.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

DIFFERENCES IN THE CABINET—M. SAY'S COUP D'ETAT—A MINISTERIAL CRISIS—AN AMERICAN LADY'S DIAMONDS—RETURNED FROM THE SAVAGES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1876.

For a long time it has been known that great differences of opinion existed between the members of Marshal De MacMahon's Cabinet, and this could hardly have been otherwise in a Ministry of compromise. From time to time rumors of divergences reached the public ear, generally through the insinuating notes of the *Journal des Débats*, the journal of M. Léon Say, but when other journals laid any stress upon these sybaline utterances, the semi-official organ made haste to say that it was all a mistake, and that perfect harmony reigned in the councils of the Government. These corrections were generally received, but no one believed them, nevertheless, for it was clear to every reflecting mind that such Republicans as Dufaure, Wallon, and Léon Say could not agree with M. Buffet upon matters of interior policy. Yet for patriotic reasons, to use the expression of the *Débats*, these Cabinet discords were hushed up so long as no vital interests were at stake, but hushing up and compromise became extremely difficult when the electoral contest began. No one could suppose for one moment that the instructions sent out by M. Dufaure and M. Wallon would be in accord with the orders that M. Buffet sent to his Prefects, and when these documents appeared the differences found in them created no surprise. In a laughing way, the journals remarked that all this showed the homogeneity of the Cabinet, and took the semi-official organs to task for their notes of correction. This was the situation at the time the Assembly adjourned, when M. Buffet, who fears the triumph of the Radicals more than anything else, resolved to have official candidates in the elections, and to use all the Government machinery in favor of the Conservative candidates, to whatever party they might belong. The Marshal agreed perfectly with M. Buffet, and for a reason. It is all very well to talk about principle, and to argue that principle is violated if the Government interferes with the elections, but many principles had to be violated in order to create the present situation. In politics the party which makes the loudest outcry about principle is generally the party which violates principle the most. Strictly speaking, some very unprincipled things need to be done—for example, the alliance of the Republicans with the Orleanists—in order to create the present state of affairs, and if the Marshal now stands on principle he is sure to be lost. If his Government refrains from interference in the elections in any way the unprincipled project planned by the Left will surely succeed, and when the new Assembly comes in principle again would force him to return in favor of M. Thiers, who is pretty sure to have a majority. It is a matter of life and death therefore, and of two evils the Marshal and M. Buffet chose the lesser, and resolved to take an active part in the electoral contest.

M. SAY'S STRATEGY.

Just here the divergences in the Cabinet were sure to widen, for, being Republicans, MM. Dufaure, Léon Say, and Wallon could not sanction this policy. M. Say resolved to precipitate matters by one of those small party intrigues which form the delight of his soul. Although still a young man, M. Say believes in all the traditions of 1830, and the course of J. B. Say at that epoch is now studied by him every day of his life. The statesmen of that period rejoiced in *finesse*, and in small plots to disconcert their adversaries, and the entire coterie of the *Débats*, of which M. Say is part proprietor, is of the same school. At a council in the Rue des Prêtres the conduct of M. Say was marked out for him, and it was there resolved to precipitate the Ministerial crisis. The next day Léon Say came out as a candidate for the Senate in Seine-et-Oise upon the ticket of the Republicans, with two men who are moderately moderate, it is true, but who run in opposition to the Government of which M. Say is a member. This does not appear to me a very principled proceeding. It is possible that M. Buffet got wind of the *Débats* meeting, for the next morning there appeared in the *Figaro* a most violent attack upon M. Say, written, it is alleged, by some member of the Government, but, at any rate inspired by some one in authority. The Marshal was reading this article in his cabinet when M. Buffet called upon him to complain of M. Say's course, and the latter was sent for without delay. On arriving, the Marshal told him how sorry he was to see one of his advisers make common cause with his enemies, and asked him to withdraw his name from this Radical ticket. M. Say declared that he was not upon any Radical ticket, and that his two colleagues, MM. Boucher and Ferray, were Republicans, it was true, but by no means hostile to the Marshal. "Nevertheless," said the latter, "they run in opposition to my Government, and you join them;" and the President then went on to entreat M. Say to take his name from this ticket and put it upon another that would be patronized by the Government; and in case he refused to do this his resignation would be demanded. M. Say went home to send in his resignation; "in conformity with your request," he wrote to the Marshal, and communicated this to M. Dufaure, who also resigned. This would necessarily entail the retirement of M. Wallon also, and the Cabinet would thus be deprived of all its Liberal members. In that case the Permanent Committee would not hesitate to call the Assembly together, and that might be unfortunate for M. Buffet as well as for the Marshal. Great efforts were made to induce M. Dufaure to change his mind, but he declined if M. Say was forced to retire "in conformity with the Marshal's request," and a very disagreeable Cabinet meeting was held. Marshal de MacMahon was placed in a very serious dilemma, and, as humiliating as it was, found it necessary to conciliate M. Say. As a basis of settlement M. Dufaure proposed a collective declaration of policy regarding the elections, and upon the fate of this hangs the fate of the Cabinet. The crisis, therefore, is hanging in suspense, so to speak, and all depends upon the ability of these disagreeing Ministers to agree upon an electoral programme. Every one read the *Journal Officiel* with interest this morning in the expectation of finding some solution, but as yet nothing has been decided, and M. Say remains a member of the Cabinet.

LARGE ROBBERY OF DIAMONDS.

A great deal of talk has been made in American circles abroad about the robbery of Mrs. Stevens, who had diamonds stolen from her worth 250,000 francs. When residing in Grafton street, Bond street, London, Mrs. Stevens had a French maid named Laporte, a woman about forty years of age, who had so gained her confidence that she was intrusted with all the keys. On the 28th of June last Mrs. Stevens and her daughter were going out to dinner, and told the maid that she need not sit up for them. On returning home late the two ladies went immediately to bed, and it was not until late the next morning that they learned that their maid had gone out the evening before a few moments after they left, and had not returned. Rushing at once to examine her jewel box Mrs. Stevens found that a large portion of her diamonds were gone. She at once gave information to the Police and offered a reward of 5,000 francs, but nothing was heard of the maid for some time. At length Laporte was arrested by the French Police, but no trace of the jewels could be found. The prisoner persistently denied having taken them, and there was nothing but presumptive evidence against her when she was brought up for trial. But during a confinement of several months the Police had been making every effort to discover when, where, and how she had disposed of the jewels. The way they were finally discovered savors of romance. Mrs. Stevens had placed her case in the hands of M. Fournier, a young advocate, who is also one of the editors of the Paris *Journal*, and he had assisted the tribunal for some time in the examination of Laporte, without drawing anything of importance from her. He began to fear that it would be impossible to obtain any admissions, and was losing hope, when, called to the door by his wife, in a few moments he returned to tell the President that it was needless to go on with the interogatory, for the diamonds were below in a carriage, and would be in the hands of the court in a moment. Mlle. Laporte sank back into her seat, the very picture of despair, when she saw the box of jewels handed up to the Judge.

THE MODE OF DISCOVERY.

The diamonds were discovered in the following accidental manner: M. Fournier engaged a governess for his children some time ago named Mlle. Cazat, and on the morning of the trial she was sent to Auteuil to inquire about the character of a cook about to be engaged. She called upon a dressmaker named Heinen, to whom the cook had referred, and when speaking of the Fournier family mentioned the fact that M. Fournier was then engaged at the Palais de Justice in trying the girl Laporte. "Laporte!" exclaimed Mme. Heinen, "why, I knew her. She left a box with me some time ago, and I have not seen her since. What if the jewels should be in it?" Mlle. Cazat persuaded the dress-maker to get into the cab with her to consult with Mme. Fournier, and on hearing the story the latter told Mme. Heinen that it was her duty to open the box, or to present it at once to the court-house. The latter course was decided upon, and Mme. Fournier, Mlle. Cazat and Mme. Heinen drove to the Palais de Justice. The appearance of the girl Laporte, when the box was presented, left no doubt upon the minds of any that the jewels were found, and the Judge ordered one of the ushers to force the lock, and the diamonds were found. The President then complimented Mme. Heinen and Mlle. Cazat for their conduct, and told them that the 5,000 francs reward offered by Mrs. Stevens would be shared by them. The trial then proceeded. The girl, Laporte, was found guilty without extenuating circumstances, and was sentenced to ten years imprisonment and to ten years of police supervision. Mrs. Stevens is certainly lucky, for she recovered her jewels by one of the most remarkable accidents ever recorded.

RETURNED FROM THE SAVAGES.

Everybody has heard of the man Peltier, who was seventeen years among the savages of Australia, and who has been such a curiosity to scientific men, and it may be interesting to note how he was received at home. A letter upon this subject, written by a carpenter of Saint Gilles, smacks of patriarchal times. The announcement that Narcisse Peltier was to arrive at Marseilles caused a great emotion among the Vendeans of Saint Gilles. At 1 o'clock on Sunday, the 2d of January, the people heard with joy that their celebrated fellow-townsman was at Mothe-Achard, near by, and would soon arrive at Saint Gilles. The entire population of the town formed into groups upon the road, and all those who had vehicles went forward to meet Peltier. I will here give the language of the writer: "At 3 o'clock his brother arrived in a wagon to inform his mother not to let her great joy overcome her, for she would very soon see her son come home. At 3:30 o'clock precisely, to the great joy of the population, the real Narcisse Peltier was seen arriving, leaning upon the arm of his father, and giving the other to M. Raffin, merchant, who had himself brought Narcisse from Motte-Achard to Saint-Gilles. Reaching the paternal mansion, where were assembled in groups all his friends, the door was opened to him, and all witnessed the joy of mother, father, and son, who stood for some time locked in this triple embrace. Their joy was so great that their numerous friends grouped about them could not help shedding torrents of tears. While this happy scene was transpiring the people assembled *en masse*, and when a bonfire was proposed it was unanimously accepted. After having obtained the permission of M. Le Maire, all set heartily to work, and at 7 o'clock the family were invited to come out and apply the torch. At the same instant the new-comer, with his mother and his father, set on fire the bundles of wood, raised in the form of a pyramid, that each had brought in his honor. The fire burned out to the cries of Vive Peltier! Vive Peltier! While the bonfire was burning gun shots were heard on all sides, particularly from the château of Mme. Moxin Debourgue, where there were many torches and a Bengal fire, with other fireworks. When the flames burned down all joined hands about the burning coals and danced up to 10 o'clock, when every one went home with his heart filled with joy at having assisted at such a fête. This is the way our Narcisse Peltier was welcomed home after his absence of seventeen years."

A SEVERE WINTER.

I do not know but that I shall have to become a convert to the wild-goose theory of which I spoke at the beginning of the season, for we are having an exceptionally rigorous Winter. When these enormous flocks of wild-geese came over the servants told us that the fact went for little or nothing, and that it could not be taken as a sign of a severe Winter. It simply meant that severe weather had come upon a particular locality from which these birds of omen fled for the moment. But if that were all their instinct might have told them that it was unnecessary to take a fatiguing journey of a thousand miles to escape the cold. The fact is, however, whether the flight of the geese predicted it or not, that we have a very rude season, and at the hour I write we have good sleighing in Paris.

MACMAHON'S PROCLAMATION.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE EMPIRE—FEELING OF THE MINISTRY—THE EXECUTIVE'S DETERMINATION—POPULAR OPINION—TROUBLES IN HAINAUT—THE POLICY OF THE PORTE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 14, 1876.

The interference of the Chief of State in political affairs is a very grave matter under a parliamentary form of government, and the consequences are far more serious than many are inclined to suppose. It seems a very simple thing for the President of the Republic to issue a proclamation to the people, yet there are few things connected with the art of governing that requires more thought and careful consideration. In the first place there must be some evident and palpable necessity, for in political life any act which is not absolutely necessary may be put down at once as essentially bad. Secondly, the Chief Executive has to take care not to compromise himself for or against any party or faction, for in case he did he would be involved in the defeat of the Minister representing that faction when it became necessary to go before Parliament. Such considerations as these made reflecting men place very little confidence in the announcement made the other day that Marshal De MacMahon intended to issue a proclamation to the French people, and up to the last moment it was thought that he would confine himself to the signing of a ministerial declaration in company with his Cabinet advisors. But the proclamation, addressed to the French nation, and countersigned by M. Buffet alone, appeared in the *Journal Officiel* yesterday morning, and might have been signed Napoleon III. In style and tone, and sentiment as well, this document closely resembled the proclamations issued, sparingly it must be confessed, during the Empire. I give you a translation of this State paper before proceeding to comment upon the circumstances which gave rise to it:

PARIS, Jan. 12, 1876.

FRENCHMEN—For the first time during the last five years you are summoned to a general election. On the last occasion you desired order and peace. At the price of the most severe sacrifices and through the most trying ordeals you obtained them.

At present, you again wish for those blessings. The Senators and Deputies whom you elect will have, with the President of the Republic, to labor to maintain them.

We shall have together to apply with sincerity the constitutional laws, of which I alone have the right, until 1880, to propose the revision. After so much agitation, suffering, and misfortune, repose is necessary to our country, and I think that our institutions ought not to be revised before they have been loyally tried.

But in order to practice them, as the welfare of France requires, the conservative and really liberal policy which I have constantly endeavored to carry out is indispensable.

To sustain it I make appeal to the union of those men who place the defense of social order, respect for the laws, and devotedness to the country, above party recollections, aspirations, and engagements, and I invite them all to rally around my Government.

What is indispensable is that, sheltered by a strong and respected authority, the sacred rights which survive all changes of government, and the legitimate interests which every government must protect, should be placed in entire security.

It is not only necessary to disarm those who might trouble that security, but also to discourage those who menace it in the future by the propagation of anti-social doctrines and revolutionary programmes.

France knows that I have neither sought nor desired the power with which I am invested, but she may rest assured that I will exercise it without weakness, and in order to fulfill to the end the mission which is confided to me I trust that Providence will aid me, and that the co-operation of the nation will not be wanting.

(Signed,) Marshal DE MACMAHON,
Duke de Magenta,
President of the French Republic.
(Countersigned,) L. BUFFET,
Minister of the Interior,
Vice President of the Council.

SENTIMENT OF THE CABINET.

So far as the nation is concerned there was no sort of necessity for this proclamation, which merely reiterates what the Marshal has said three times before; but it had a purpose to serve, and I see little reason for supposing that the Marshal will fail in attaining the desired end. In a previous letter I spoke of the present Ministerial crisis, provoked by M. Léon Say, and stated that the Cabinet was divided upon the question of policy during the elections. This Cabinet is one of compromise, drawn from the two sides of the Chamber for the purpose of conciliation, the Liberal portion being composed of such men as Dufaure, Wallon, Léon Say, and very near them, it now appears, the Duc Decazes. The rest are Conservatives, and follow the lead of M. Buffet. I need scarcely add that the Marshal's sympathies are with the latter, but for the purpose of settling all difficulties in the Chamber it was agreed that each Minister should be free to cling to his own political opinions, but that all should be firmly united upon all matters concerning the powers of MacMahon and his Government. Under this condition of things it was impossible to avoid certain divergences in the various Ministerial circulars, but they were always conciliated after a fashion; yet any one can see that a Cabinet of this kind must quarrel the moment it was put to a test upon some vital question involving a principle. All went on tolerably well until the electoral period came. The Marshal and M. Buffet were both of opinion that the Government could not safely abstain from interesting itself, and that it would be giving the country up to the Republicans to take no part whatever. Hence official candidates were resolved upon, and M. Buffet gave instructions to his Prefects in this sense.

THE MARSHAL'S RESOLVE.

It was clear that the Liberal Ministers, who wanted the Republicans to succeed, could not approve this programme, and matters were complicated by the fact that one of them, M. Léon Say, had brought himself before the public as a candidate for the Senate upon the Opposition ticket. In the eyes of the Marshal and M. Buffet his two colleagues, MM. Boucher and Feray, were little better than Radicals. At any rate, they ran upon a ticket that was supported by the Radicals of Seine-et-Oise, and at best were only to be classed as Opposition candidates. Such a thing as that could not be tolerated, and when M. Say declined to transfer his name to the Government list his resignation was demanded. No great harm would have been done had M. Say departed alone, but, foreseeing what would happen, a little plan had been formed in the Rue des Pretres (*Journal des Débats*) whereby M. Say could compromise all his Liberal colleagues and carry them with him. The Marshal was greatly annoyed when he received the resignation of M. Dufaure, and, as the Assembly would have been called together after and on account of this split in the Cabinet, it was found necessary, as the elections were only a few days off, to make some arrangement with Léon Say. Had these men gone out at the Marshal's request, as they would have put it, they would have gone before the country as martyrs to M. Buffet's conservatism, and the effect would have been tremendous. Efforts to compromise were then made. The Marshal appealed to all his advisers at the special Cabinet meeting, and it was agreed to agree, and to draw up a programme to be signed collectively. M. Buffet and M. Dufaure each wrote a paper of this sort, but the latter made objections to the first line of M. Buffet's paper. After a hot discussion of three hours the Marshal threw M. Léon Say's resignation in the fire, and declared that he would write the programme himself.

VISIONS OF A COUP D'ETAT.

This is the history of the document given above. Naturally, the Liberal members were shocked at this violation of parliamentary traditions, but what could they do with a man, having supreme authority, who told them that he had arrived at a point where the interests of the country demanded, in his opinion, that he should draw his sword. Visions of a similar situation in 1851, when men persisted in pushing Prince Louis Napoleon to the same extreme, and of the *coup d'état* which resulted, must have flitted through the mind of M. Dufaure. He did not countersign the proclamation, but neither did he press his resignation upon the Marshal, for, having taken this step with his Ministers, the President would not hesitate to suppress the Permanent Committee, or to forbid it to call the Assembly together until after the elections. Meantime the Marshal would have taken some advisers from men not members of the Assembly, and as they would not depend upon a majority that was the price of party combinations and intrigues, the whole parliamentary fabric would be overthrown. After all, the interests of the Republic might be better served by remaining in the Cabinet until the Assembly could be appealed to, even though important concessions were necessary. Until Monday there will be no further meetings of the Cabinet, and until then the crisis will hang in suspense. The proclamation does not do away with that, but it puts M. Say's conduct upon another ground, and if he now desires to run upon the Opposition ticket he has to oppose the Marshal's programme; and upon that ground M. Dufaure and M. Wallon can have no reason for following him. As no great effect can now be produced upon the country, (the Marshal has taken good care to gain time,) I fancy that these differences may be patched up temporarily, after a fashion. The general effect of the proclamation has been very fine indeed, for all classes here are fond of that clank of the sabre which rings in the ears as we read this document, and although Republican journals criticise it as far as they dare as an unnecessary interference in political matters, the masses of the people are decidedly in favor of the Marshal President.

TROUBLES IN HAINAUT.

There are troubles in Hainaut, and very serious ones it now appears. Only the other day I wrote of one M. Weiler, a Radical free-thinker, who made such a parade of his civil marriage, and got angry because Prince De Chimay would not invite him and his wife to the annual ball; now I have to note that the men of the Mariemont Mines, of which M. Weiler is engineer, are committing some very grave disorders. A few days after the publication of the correspondence with Prince De Chimay (though there was probably no relation between the two) a strike was fomented at Mariemont, and the Governor had to interfere to preserve order. The employes of M. Weiler rose *en masse*, and it was found that all of them were well armed. Prince De Chimay is the Civil Governor of Hainaut, and this matter concerned the Military Governor, who immediately sent a body of troops to Mariemont. There were some collisions between the soldiers and the colliers, but nothing very serious, and the troops bivouaced at the mines. At the same time there was another strike at Charleroi, and there also the miners were found in possession of arms. It is supposed that agents of the International have been secretly at work fermenting these troubles—perhaps M. Weiler saw no great danger in the presence of these men—for even now a number of strangers are seen among the miners inciting them to resistance, and distributing drink-money from time to time wherewith to purchase courage. I have been privately informed that King Leopold was about as angry as he ever was in his life when he heard the news of this strike, and, with some forcible expressions which I should not dare to quote, not having heard them myself, ordered the Military Governor of Hainaut to proceed against these disturbers of the peace with all the energy that he could command.

THE POLICY OF THE PORTE.

The Turks do not have a superior reputation as financiers, but in diplomacy they are decidedly above the average. They have managed to keep all Europe at bay for many months. When told the other day that the Czar had invited Count Andrassy to press his project and to admit of no further prevarication or delay, we had reason to think that the Turks had been pushed into a corner. His diplomatic talents have again served him a good turn. Day before yesterday a telegram was published which stated that England had advised the Porte to accept Count Andrassy's programme. As it was extremely unlikely that this dispatch should have come from Downing street, I fancied that it must have come from Constantinople, and jumped to the conclusion that the Turk was up to another trick for the purpose of gaining time. My previsions were perfectly correct. To-day we are informed that the Porte has read the programme of Count Andrassy, and, although it does not go as far in the way of reform as the Porte could have wished—having itself promised a great deal more—it is not improbable that it may be accepted in order to give full satisfaction to friendly powers. The project will now be submitted to a long and searching study. The Sultan hopes, however, that he may be able, when a report has been made upon the matter, to induce the great powers to extend to the poor people of the vassal States a wider measure of reform than that proposed by Count Andrassy, and more nearly approaching the reforms made by his own free will. Soft words do not butter parsnips, according to the proverb, but on the other hand, they are said to turn away wrath, and it is difficult to see how Russia, Austria, and Germany can show themselves severe in presence of such fair language as this.

A BALL AT THE ELYSEE.

Last night M. le Maréchal De MacMahon and Mme. la Maréchale received their friends at the Elysée Palace, and it was a very brilliant affair. The saying that Paris has need of fêtes was never better illustrated. Unusual animation reigned in the city all day yesterday; splendid equipages were seen driving about in great numbers; the shops of all kinds were crowded, and generally had a row of carriages before their doors. These Elysée fêtes are *recherché* affairs, the illustrious hosts receiving their guests with the charming grace of royalty. And why should they not, for the Marshal comes from a race of Irish Kings, and the Duchess de Magenta belongs to the noble and ancient house of De Castries.

ODD MEETING OF BROTHERS.

A curious story is this from a Kentucky paper: "Some time since an old gentleman of our county went over into Indiana to buy some stock. Returning, he embarked upon one of the Green River boats for Bowling Green. At the same time another gentleman and his wife came aboard with the same destination, and on the trip up of over a day and night he, in general conversation, remarked that he had been gone to Texas twenty-five years, and was now returning to his boyhood's home to see his relations. The two old men were noticed in conversation several times, but the subject must have been of a general or casual character. After landing at Bowling Green, and all were making preparations to disembark, the Texan came up to the Captain and asked if he could probably get conveyance out to Mr. John H.'s; that he was his only brother, and he had not seen him for twenty five years, and concluded by asking if he knew him. The Captain's astonishment, increasing all the time, culminated at the last question, and he exclaimed: 'Why, man, Mr. John H. is on the boat; came on at Evansville at the same time you did, and I have seen you talking together coming up.' The Texas brother sprang as if electrified, and, running back through the cabins, the long-separated brothers were soon locked in each other's arms. The singular occurrence excited a good deal of interest and merriment at the time, which was enhanced by the fact that, after examining them together after the dénouement, all parties agreed that they very closely resembled each other, and yet they had been thirty odd hours together on the boat, had conversed on several occasions, and neither had the slightest suspicion of the identity of the other."

A PARROT'S GRIEF.

The Waterbury (Conn.) *American* of Saturday says: "A parrot belonging to Mrs. Theodore Byxbee, of Meriden, perched himself on her breast when she was fatally ill, the other day, and was with difficulty driven away. Since Mrs. Byxbee's death the bird has refused to eat or talk, and seems to realize what has happened, as if he were human."

WHAT THE MAILS BRING.

A DYNAMITE PLOT.

EXPLOSION IN A PENNSYLVANIA TOWN—SEVERAL HOUSES SHATTERED.

From the Carlisle (Penn.) Mirror, Jan. 28.

About one o'clock yesterday (Thursday) morning, or within a moment or two of that hour the citizens of this borough were startled by an explosion which shook the ground like an earthquake, and lit up the atmosphere as does a flash of the most vivid lightening. A moment before this the front door of ex-Sheriff McCartney's residence, on South Bedford street, was forced violently from its hinges and fell into the vestibule with a crash which brought the neighbors to their doors, and instantly thereafter an explosion took place upon the Sheriff's pavement which tore out the curb-stones and threw them through a strong fence on the opposite side of the street, forced cellar doors from their fastenings, demolished all the shutters, window sash, and glass for half a square north and south of the spot where the destructive agent was ignited. At the residence of Dr. Grove, on Pomfret street, fully a square distant, the force of the explosion broke in the second-story window, threw the Doctor's motherdown, and extinguished the light in the room. A portion of the case and rope in which the destructive agent was inclosed was also picked up in the Doctor's yard. The explosion was heard several miles from the town by farmers who happened to be awake. Rumor says a carriage or other vehicle was driven at full speed out Bedford street the instant of the explosion, and some of the neighbors report having seen certain parties at the spot the moment after the disaster whom they intimate were suspicious characters. Those claiming a knowledge of explosives differ as to the agent employed on this occasion, some declaring it to have been nitro-glycerine, others gun cotton, and still others believe it was a combination of both destructives. Some aver it was exploded by means of a fuse, others by concussion, and others by electricity. There is room for all these opinions, as a rope, wire, and particles resembling burnt fuse, were picked up at and near the scene of the explosion.

The torpedo used was evidently prepared by some one conversant with such things. The explosive, whatever it was, was inclosed in red paper, (fragments of which were found in the exploded torpedo,) and around this were many thicknesses of cotton cloth, which was first tightly bound with wire, over which was wrapped cotton rope similar to clothess line. The torpedo, in exploding, broke into two parts, one of which is in Mr. McCartney's possession. We have seen both parts, and from them would judge the torpedo to have been about sixteen inches long by three or four inches in diameter. There can be no doubt that the motive which prompted the act was murder, regardless of destruction of property or injury to residents in the vicinity. The bursting in of the door was doubtless with the view of throwing the explosive material into the house and thus secure the destruction of the house and death of the inmates.

INSTITUTION OF INDUSTRY.

LIBERAL BEQUEST BY A CITIZEN OF BOSTON.

The late Thomas Liversidge, of Boston, bequeathed a valuable property for the establishment of an institution for the education of poor boys in the arts of agriculture and mechanics in that city. The will bears date May 23, 1870. The *Journal* says:

"Stephen Liversidge, with his wife and their four sons, Thomas, Henry, Walter, and Stephen, who were born in Rotherham, County of Yorkshire, England, came to the United States in 1829. The father had been engaged in cotton and later in iron manufactures, but, determining to emigrate with his family, closed up his business in Yorkshire, leaving ample funds to settle his affairs—which his agent misused—and with $50,000 in gold landed at New-York. Next he went to Rhode Island. His stay here was temporary; but taking carriages he journeyed over the country, visiting Lowell, and generally prospecting for a location with some water-power. He at length reached an inviting spot on the Neponset River. Here he bought and settled for life. The estate has become 100 acres of fine land. The whole business of the family was here, saving a hay farm near the Webster place at Marshfield. The making of wheat starch, and subsequently, owing to a discovery by Walter Liversidge of a gum made from the commonest starch as a substitute for gum arabic, was their great work. This gum, afforded at a low cost, took the place of the expensive gum arabic in calico printing. It was introduced here much earlier than in Europe, and paid great profits. They prospered, and as they prospered their home was adorned with fine farming and all its auxiliaries. There were conservatories, large and elegant for the time, a deep park, luxurious vegetable gardens, groves, stock yards, with complete appliances for a profitable yield as well as tasteful elegance. Neither of the four sons ever married, and this Thomas, having by a number of years survived his family, has always held to a desire to leave the name in some enduring memorial, as he has now surely done. His beautiful grounds at one time suggested to himself and to his friends the idea of making it a public park, or of shaping it into the grand system of parks which have from time to time been contemplated, but the idea of producing industrial pursuits, mechenical or agricultural, was a habitual thought in his race, and he wisely chose that he could best promote those grand ideas—which he thought, too, this country needed to be more reminded of—by teaching poor boys to appreciate the value and dignity of manual labor in these arts than by rearing, for the pleasure of the people at large, a mere vain-glorious monument, as he said, to the name of Liversidge.

Thomas Liversidge was a great admirer of Daniel Webster. A statue in bronze, something less than full life-size, stood in his parlor. When starting for a trip to England in 1870, to recuit his health, he was admonished in relation to a will, a former one not meeting his wishes. He declared that Webster was gone, and there was no one left for him to consult who sympathized in his plans. But his business sagacity, and, too, his ardent purpose, got the better for the moment of this feeling, and he consented to sit down with Hon. George T. Bigelow, who seemed to be the only gentleman who possessed his confidence for such a purpose, and the very day before sailing he made his last will. After the return from Europe he more and more kept himself at home, giving attention to his manufacturing and his farming concerns, all of which were near his mansion. He had not been in vigorous health for some years, but still loved to watch his interests, make an occasional visit to town, receive his friends, and give attention to his fine horses. A few months ago he added a nice span to his stable, and in driving them soon after was thrown from his carriage. From this shock, although he kept about as usual, he never fully recovered, and it doubtless hastened his death. The section of the will referring to his project is as follows:

'I give, bequeath, and devise the homestead estate on which I now live to said Eleazer T. Bispham, Frederick A. Wellington and George T. Bigelow, to hold the same, the survivor and survivors of them, and his heirs and assigns absolutely and forever, in trust nevertheless, for the use and purposes following, namely, To establish, keep, and maintain thereon an institution to be called the Liversidge Institution of Industry, the object and purpose of which shall be to take and receive male children of persons who are poor and destitute, and also boys who have lost their parents, or whose parents neglect to provide for them, and in said institution to fit and prepare them for some one of the industrial pursuits of life, especially for the business of agriculture, and for the various branches of the mechanic arts; the children to be received in said institution to be between the ages of seven and fourteen, and to be taken only with the consent of their parents if living, and with authority and power to bind them out at the age of fourteen with suitable persons till they shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, with whom they can be taught the practical business of agriculture, or of some other of the industrial pursuits of life; the children to be admitted to this institution to be natives of England or of New-England. My object in making this bequest and the one which follows is to build up and maintain an institution in which boys shall be taught the value and respectability of labor, and of habits of industry as the best and surest foundation for happiness and success in life. The details relating to the establishment, regulation, and management of this institution I leave to the discretion and judgment of my said Trustees, subject to the foregoing restrictions and conditions, with power if they see fit to obtain from the Legislature an act of incorporation to carry out my intentions.'

The residue of his estate, a magnificent sum, after a number of the legacies have been paid—among which are £1,000 to the new hospital in the County of Yorkshire, England, $5,000 to the Perkins Asylum for the Blind, and $1,000 to each of the religious societies at Dorchester Lower Mills—is left to the Trustees for the benefit of the institution; and it is his will that whenever one of the Trustees shall die or resign his place shall be supplied by the appointment of some suitable person by the surviving Trustees, subject to the approval and consent of the Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk."

A LITTLE GIRL'S EXTRAVAGANCE.

The Providence *Journal* says: "The attention of Detectives Swan and Waldron was recently called to the fact that a very young girl, apparently not more than ten years of age, and of a very bright appearance and richly dressed, had engaged a private box at the theatre for four successive nights this week, which she paid for herself and occupied with young companions. She was "shadowed," and her ways of life ascertained. They revealed an extravagance and independence unparalleled in one so young. She engaged hacks continually, sometimes paying as much as $15 and $20 per day for their hire alone, purchased furs, dress goods, diamonds, and other jewelry with a lavish hand, and was equally extravagant in other ways. There is an absolute knowledge that within a few months she had squandered upward of $2,700. She is an heiress in her own right, and the moneys she obtained from her mother, who was her guardian, on various pretenses—one that she was the favorite of a well-known wealthy gentleman who invested it for her, and others that she needed it for books at school, contributions at Sunday-school, and the like. She accounted for the articles of her purchase by saying that they were given to her by the gentleman above alluded to. The precocity of her powers of deceit and the plausibility of her representations were very wonderful for one so young, and her mother and grandfather were completely deceived. When the facts were made known by the confession of the girl in the presence of the detectives they were utterly astounded. The lesson of the painful case is very evident, and the blame attaches almost in an equal degree to the shopkeepers and others who sold articles to so young a person to such an extent without inquiry."

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEE—LETTER FROM EX-CONGRESSMAN PERCE.

Hon. Legrand W. Perce, of Chicago, who was Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor in the Forty-second Congress, has addressed an open letter to Hon. George F. Hoar, in which he discusses the proposed amendments to the Constitution relative to the public schools. After speaking of the warfare against the schools, by one persistent enemy, comprising a respectable minority of the whole country, and in some localities a majority of the whole population, he says:

"The only salvation for the public schools is by an amendment to the Constitution. Not a directory amendment; not an amendment declaring how they shall be, or shall not be conducted; nor as to the manner in which shool funds shall be raised by taxation or otherwise, shall or shall not be appropriated, expended, or controlled; not alone by providing that the public shools shall be non-sectarian in character, but an amendment declaring that there shall be public schools. We fortunately have in the Constitution a provision powerful to save and preserve, puerile to destroy, whereby without interfering with the internal affairs or domestic economy of the several States, a system of government is prescribed and maintained. In principle this provision is accepted by all, whether liberal or strict Constitutional constructionists. 'The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government.' That the education of the people is necessary to the life of the Republic has become axiomatic. Republicanism and education are more closely united than the historical 'liberty and union' of your great Massachusetts statesman and orator. Liberty might exist without the union of the States. Republicanism without education must die. And to be an active preservative force that education must be of the mass of the people, and not of the privileged few. If by a law higher than the Constitution the education of the people is a necessity to a republican form of government, the Constitution must be brought up to the higher plane or the Republic must fall. Weld the two—republicanism and education—indissolubly together. The Constitution may be so amended that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and an adequate system of free public schools. With this amendment adopt the amendments of Messrs. Blaine and Williams to preserve the nonsectarian character of public education, and you place the common-school system of America upon a basis as lasting as the Government itself."

ARGENTINE MONETARY UNIT.

At the annual meeting of the American Statistical Association in Boston, on Tuesday last, a communication from E. B. Elliott, of the Treasury Department, Washington, informing the association of the new unit of account recently adopted by the Argentine Republic, was read, and referred to a committee. The *Advertiser* makes the following extract from Mr. Elliott's letter: "The Argentine Republic has adopted as its unit of account a coin containing of pure gold one and a half grains, and weighing one and two-thirds grains, the fineness of the metal being 9-10. The law was promulgated Oct. 1, 1875. This unit is the same as that adopted by the Japanese Government some three years ago; and what will specially interest the association is that this unit is the identical standard which was advocated by the American Statistical Association in a memorial which it addressed to the United States Congress in 1868 or 1869, and which was presented to the Senate by Hon. Charles Sumner, and to the House by Hon. Samuel Hooper. It is the only system of coinage yet adopted by any nation in which the weight of the standard monetary unit has a simple relation to the metric unit of weight—the grain—a unit of weight designed in the very near future to be the sole international unit. This monetary unit is less than the existing gold dollar of the United States by about three-tenths of one per cent. With this new standard, the solution of problems (difficult even to experts in our United States money) is brought within the easy grasp of the schoolboy of the Argentine Republic and of Japan. For instance: Multiplying the weight in grains of a mass of gold of standard (9-10) fineness, by 6-10, gives its value in Argentine pesos (dollars,) or in Japanese yens, (dollars,) while to deduce its value in United States dollars requires multiplication by the tedious decimal 0.598,153."

THE LAFAYETTE FAMILY.

By an "inclosure" from E. B. Washburne, United States Minister at Paris, published with papers relating to our foreign relations, the members of the Lafayette family are given as follows:

Gen. Lafayette left one son, George Washington Lafayette, and two daughters, Mme. Latour-Maubourg and Mme. de Lasteyrie. All of these are now dead.

Mr. George W. Lafayette left five children, all of whom are now living, viz.: Mr. Oscar de Lafayette, No. 90 Rue du Bac, Paris; Mr. Edmond de Lafayette, No. 72 Rue de Rome, Paris; Mme. Adolphe Perier, now a widow: Mme. Buveaut de Pusey, widow, and Mme. Gustave de Beaumont, widow, all at No. 42 Rue Barbet de Jouy, Paris.

Mme. De Latour-Maubourg left two daughters, viz.: The Baroness De Brigode, No. 42 Rue de Grenelle Saint Germain, and the Baroness de Pennon, Maison Vernon, Turin, Italy.

Mme. De Lasteyrie, left four children, viz.: Mr. Jules de Lasteyrie, Deputy, No. 1 Rue Beaujon, Paris; Mme. De Remusat, No. 24 Avenue Gabrielle, Paris; Mme. De Corcelles, Colonna Palace, Rome, and Mme. Charles d'Assailly, No. 12 Rue Lascazes, Paris.

This list was forwarded on the occasion of the presentation to Mr. Oscar Lafayette of the watch stolen from his grandfather, Gen. Lafayette, in 1825, while on a visit to this country, which was recovered in 1874. The watch was a revolutionary souvenir, and bore its history engraved upon its case, as follows: "G. Washington to Gilbert Mottier de Lafayette. Lord Cornwallis' capitulation, Yorktown, Oct. 17, 1781."

A DOCTOR TERRIFIED.

A letter from Atlanta, Ga., to the Augusta *Constitutionalist* tells this amusing story: "At a masquerade ball recently given, a young Benedick personated the devil. Those who saw him in costume say he was horrible to behold. During the evening, at a time when the gay maskers were having their best joy, the devil was requested to go to the door. There he found a summons from home to run for a doctor. In the excitement he forgot his impersonation and rushed to the doctor's office. The son of Galen was snoring away, dreaming, perhaps, of ponderous pills and prodigious powders, when the bell sounded. The ringing was of such terrific vehemence that it caused the doctor to bounce out of bed and rush in *negligé* costume to the door. He took one sudden, hasty glance at the disturber of his slumbers, and then ran. Being an important case, the young man rushed through the doorway and commenced a vigorous search for the fugitive physician. He found him under the bed with a pistol in each hand. It took a long time to convince the doctor that he wasn't really the cloven-footed personage he represented."

A LONG TRAMP.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* of Wednesday says: "Four Germans, who could not speak English, arrived in the city yesterday off a tramp from New-York. They represented that they had been eleven weeks accomplishing the journey. They were foot-sore, weary, and hungry, and without a cent in their pockets. They were en route to St. Louis, and, after resting a few hours at the Fourteenth street depot, started again on their tramp. But when the party reached the bridge they were halted by the gate-keeper, because they could not find among themselves as much as twenty cents to pay the toll. They came back to the depot disconsolate, and probably would have taken lodgings for the night at a station-house, had not the conductor of the New-Albany train kindly taken them over the river. In their journey thus far these men subsisted by begging their food from day to day, sleeping in barns and out-houses at night."

THE PRINCE'S VISIT TO INDIA.

It will be remembered, says the London *Athenæum*, that before the Prince departed for India it was jocularly said that he would be worshiped by the natives as a god, and even before he had fairly arrived in Bombay it was found that Hindoo poets were apostrophizing him as an Avatâr, or Incarnation of the Deity. But the force of Oriental folly could go, and has gone further still. A document has been forwarded to London for publication and will soon be printed, which in its way is a curiosity. It is a poem in honor of the Prince's visit to India, written by a Canarese scholar. It would doubtless have been presented to the Prince by the author personally had His Royal Highness visited Mysore, as he at first intended. A short specimen of what this specimen is like may perhaps startle the religious reader. We give a free translation of the opening verses:

"Om! Invocation to the God, the Prince of Wales.
What is the use of the rain and the sun?
What is the need of the land and the sea, the air and food?
Why should any other God be worshiped?
God is here among us, and in him only will I believe.
I have cast aside the Trimurti.
If I ask for rain, the Prince will give it;
If I ask for the sun, the Prince will smile.
Is he not omniscient, omnipresent, almighty, the essence of perfection?
I will breathe him, and he shall be my food.
O may I live in him, and be dissolved in his greatness, as the river is lost in the sea!
I have no need now to doubt in faith; my new religion is one of sight and knowledge.
I have seen the flower face of my God!"

And so on, for a couple of hundred lines. Thus the Prince seems to have founded a new religion, without any desire or effort on his own part—the worship of himself! The best of it is that the writer of this production probably did *not* see the "flower-face of his God," as the demons of cholera prevented his deity from going to Bangalore and Mysore. However, the new convert may, perhaps, make a pilgrimage to London, to offer *pooja* to the Lord of the Three Plumes.

NEW YEAR IN CHINA.

A MOVABLE ANNIVERSARY — SINGULAR OBSERVANCES—THE FEAST OF LANTERNS.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* writes to that journal: "The Chinese New Year's Day is not, as ours is, held on a stated date; with them it is a movable feast, and is occasionally kept in the month of January, more frequently in February, and very rarely in the early part of March. When it does occur it is a season of particular festivity; families separated by long distances and friendly neighbors vie with each other in offering presents and tendering congratulations the one to the other. Even the Celestial Government, by an order of the Court, due notice of which is published in the Pekin *Gazette*, closes its public offices, and holiday-making is the order of the day. On the 20th of the Twelfth Moon (or thereabouts) the official seals of the different departments are declared shut up for four weeks, and a release from toil for one month is thus given to the officials. During this time 'those under heaven,' as the Celestials have it, maintain a succession of feasts and rejoicings, according to their means. Before the close of the year, domestic rites, such as sweeping the hearth in honor of the household god, are gone through. On New Year's Eve it is said a fragrant bath is indulged in, and at midnight, appareled in their most costly garments, the members of the family prostrate themselves before Heaven and Kótou. This done, they join in worshiping their domestic idols, brilliantly illuminating their altars, while others repair to neighboring temples, there to offer up their prayers. Until dawn religious ceremonies are kept up, accompanied by the letting off of crackers and the burning of incense and gold and silver paper.

At daybreak the interchange of visits commences, and the decoration of the houses is begun. These embellishments are for the most part inscriptions, such as, 'May I be so learned as to bear in my memory the substance of three millions of volumes,' 'To be happy I must be just,' &c. These are usually hung at either side of the entrance door, on the pillars, and in the interior of the house, while some are occasionally suspended from long poles outside of the premises. On each successive New Year's Day these are renewed, and they are written on different colored paper, the tint showing the degree of mourning the family may be in—white, blue, pale red, and scarlet being the colors used for those in affliction, while those who have no loss to grieve for are honored with a dark crimson shade. When there is an imperial temple, it is visited at an early hour by the various officials, who, upon arrival, prostrate themselves, knocking their heads nine times before a yellow screen, which is supposed to represent his Majesty the Emperor. The houses of all classes are, for the most part, gayly decorated with flowers, while a friendly interchange of presents of tea, silk, edibles, and bouquets is kept up. Immense sums of money are expended in fireworks during this season, which attains its culminating point on the 'Feast of Lanterns,' observed on the 13th day of the First Moon.

A walk through a Chinese city on New Year's Day strikes the pedestrian with wonder. Instead of the usually crowded streets and the bustle of business, the thoroughfares are entirely deserted; not a sound is to be heard from the houses on either side, the pavements are strewn with the tattered paper of fire-crackers, the house-fronts present a gay, tawdry, appearance, with tinsel and colored paper, described above; but as to actual signs of life, little is to be seen, save here and there a red-tasseled servant hurrying along with a handful of pink visiting cards which are to be left at the residences of friends. All the shops are shut; the hucksters and portable cook shops have entirely disappeared, and the town might be a city of the dead. No boon companions are to be seen reeling along in inebriated confidence; the little mud-larks have all been brought from their gutters to be feasted indoors; even the usually waggish boat girls correct one with severity if lightly spoken to. If a peep within one of these closely-bolted portals was to be got, how different would be the sight to that presented by any Western mode of doing honor to the day! There would be found no riotous revelry, no unbounded consumption of intoxicating liquors, no wild snatches of ribald song. All would be the utmost decorum. The host would be seen attending to each guest with punctilious care; honoring first one and another by placing on his plate, with the chop-sticks which he had himself just used, some tit-bits; perhaps he would be found pledging them to drink, much after the following fashion: Each guest being provided with a small china cup, holding little more than a tablespoonful, he takes it in both hands, and at a signal from the host every cup is held aloft as high as the head as a silent pledge, and it is enough to hold the cup to the lips during the time of drinking by the rest, 'for if the outward ceremonies are observed and kept, it is all one to them whether you drink or not,' observes an ancient writer. After the feast, theatricals, gambling, and the opium lounge are resorted to, and for three whole days this dissipation continues.

As has been said, the Feast of Lanterns is held on the fifteenth day of the first month of the new year, and is one of the most scrupulously observed of the festivals of China. This feast is, without doubt, the most gorgeous sight to be seen in that country, as every dwelling, be it however humble, is illuminated with lanterns of every conceivable shape and size. It is said that considerable retrenchment is practiced among the better classes, in order that lanterns of sufficient elegance of design and greatness may be purchased; so large, indeed, are some of them reported to be that a Jesuit describes them, nearly two centuries ago, to the Duchess De Bouillon as follows: 'There are some of them to be seen upward of twenty-seven feet in diameter; these are halls or chambers, and three or four of these machines would make pretty handsome apartments; insomuch that you will admire, Madam, when I tell you that in China we may eat, lie, receive visits, represent comedies, and dance balls in a lanthorn.' These transparencies on their panelings show landscapes, beasts, and birds; while many of the lanterns are shaped into grotesque beetles and large-headed dolphins. Some, again, represent flowers, trees, rocks, and human figures, the effect of which when lighted is very fine. There are several popular legends explaining the origin of this feast. Le Comte tells us: 'The vulgar ascribe it to an accident that happened in the family of a famous mandarian, whose daughter, walking one evening upon the bank of a river, fell in and was drowned. The afflicted father, with his family, ran thither, and the better to find her he caused a great company of lathorns to be lighted. All the inhabitants of the place thronged after him with torches. They searched for her all night to no purpose, and the mandarin's only comfort was to see the willingness and readiness of the people, every one of whom seemed as if he had lost his own sister, because they looked upon him as their father. The year ensuing they made fires upon the shore on the same day; they continued the ceremony every year, every one lighted his lanthorn, and by degrees it commenced into a custom.' The Feast of Lanterns is also celebrated by bonfires and fireworks, in which the Chinese are known to excel.

For ten or twelve days before the new year robberies are very prevalent, and there are those who say that these depredations are committed from an anxiety to defray all claims and debts. It is well known that if accounts are not settled at the end of the year it brings disgrace upon the defaulter, and every device is resorted to 'to raise the wind.' At this time curiosities may be picked up for half the price asked at another time of the year, and as money must be raised it is thought that the need induces the Chinaman to plunder his neighbors. Be this as it may, it is an ascertained fact that more robberies take place in China at the close of the year than at any other period during the twelve months."

PRUSSIA, AUSTRIA, AND GERMANY.

The Berlin *National Zeitung* is allowed to publish the following dispatch from Prince (then Count) Bismarck to the North German Ambassador in Vienna in 1867:

"*To Herr Von Werther, (confidential,) Vienna:*

Count Tauffkirchen, legitimated by a letter Prince Hohenlohe wrote me, declared in the Prince's commission, with consent of the King of Bavaria, that the Bavarian Government wished to see re-established a mutual understanding (Anlehnung) between Germany and Austria for the purpose of support against France. I replied hereupon, in essentials, as follows: Since the re-establishment of peace with Austria it has been our aim to secure that friendly relation with Austria which corresponds with the interest of both and the peace of both. This purpose would be attained by a defensive alliance between Austria and Prussia with the German confederates, because with such an alliance France would not act on the offensive against Germany. I made use of the occasion to speak at the same time about the advantages we could offer to Austria, and delivered in reference to it the following thoughts: We could allow to Austria what formerly the German Confederacy had allowed, that is to say, the interior and exterior security—the latter doubtless in the defensive only—either for the whole Austrian Monarchy for some time, perhaps from one till three years, or for the German part thereof by an enduring alliance without a confederative constitution, simply conceived as an international treaty; or a temporary alliance could be accomplished by a temporary agreement about the Turkish affair. But in such a combination we would be obliged to deal with Russia. I am not without hope that it would be possible to get for a certain time Russia's consent to a maintenance of the status quo in the Turkish frontier countries. In case Russia would not be willing to give such a consent it will be sufficient for the maintenance of peace if Russia, without any obligation, silently consents to a Prusso-Austrian engagement, the terms of which would be known by Russia. But even in the case of such an agreement, made with reference to a silent consent by the Russian Government, our plans must lie open for Russia. Count Tauffkirchen accepted these intimations, as it seemed, with satisfaction, though not without a certain circumspection, and he allowed it to be perceived that therefrom he entertained the hope for a success of his mission in Vienna. It must be left to him to take the initiative there. But, as soon as you will find an opportunity, your Excellency will kindly support, within the above-mentioned combinations, the endeavors of Count Tauffkirchen, and state for this purpose on the one side the disposition of his Majesty, the King of Prussia, to consent to the opinions of Prince Hohenlohe, and disavow on the other hand, most precisely, the rumors current about secret treaties we had made with any power."

The *National Zeitung* knows that Count Beust, shortly after the representations of Count Tauffkirchen and Baron Werther, sent such complete communications to Paris that the French Government made inquiries at Munich.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The town of Antwerp is preparing to celebrate the tercentenary date of the birth of Rubens.

The European population of Egypt is estimated at 79,966, of whom 47,316 reside at Alexandria.

The British Government expects to have six 81-ton guns ready for service before the end of the year.

The emigration returns issued at Liverpool for 1875 show a decrease in the year of 30,998 persons.

Steam has been introduced on the street-railroads in Birmingham with great success. A speed of about ten or twelve miles an hour is attained with perfect safety and convenience.

The editor of the Flensborg *Avis*, Mr. Johansen, has been condemned to one month's imprisonment by the Prussian authorities on account of an article advocating the rights of the Danes in North Sleswick.

The cost of the engines of the new British iron-clad, the Inflexible, is $603,750. The engines of the Bellerophon, which ship visited Newport the other day, were the most expensive of those now afloat. They cost $443,060 only.

The proposal announced in Germany of sending a squadron of German war vessels to Philadelphia during the Exhibition has been abandoned. The corvettes Victoria and Medina and the gunboats Nautilus, already stationed in American waters, may, however, pay us a visit.

The *Menu* is the title of a new daily paper about to be brought out in Paris. It will provide diners at clubs, hotels, and restaurants with the bill of fare, and also with an epitome of the day's news and the opinions of the morning papers.

The number of passengers who crossed from Calais to Dover in 1875 was 212,500. This shows an increase of 10,700 as compared with 1874, and a higher number than left the three ports of Boulogne, Dieppe, and Havre during the same period.

The Government of New-Zealand has instituted an order of honor or decorative distinction—the New-Zealand cross. It has lately been conferred on the Agent General for the Colony in London for "acts of distinguished courage in the field during the various wars with the Maoris."

Prof. Palmieri, says an Italian paper, is receiving numerous applications from scientific persons in England, France, and Germany, who are desirous to be informed of the probable time when Vesuvius will be in a state of eruption, in order that they may be on the spot to witness it in a professional capacity.

In a history of the Suez Canal enterprise, M. De Lesseps admits that it was "hatred of England" which originated the idea, and which afterward stimulated him to carry it through. This candid avowal makes it easy to understand his uneasiness at the recent purchase of the Khédive's interest by the British Government.

A report highly commending the objects of the forthcoming exhibition in London of scientific instruments has been issued by the German committee in Berlin. It is explained that a distinguishing feature of the exhibition is that instead of having chief regard to merely commercial interests it will keep in view the higher aim of disseminating as widely as possible a knowledge of the different methods of science.

It is estimated by the Registrar General of Great Britain that by the middle of this year the population of London, as limited in the Metropolitan and city Police districts, will exceed four and a quarter millions. This increase is caused partly by the increase of births over deaths and partly by immigration. Last year 30,000 persons were added to the permanent residents of the British metropolis from outside places.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Shrewsbury, (Dr. Brown,) in the course of an address the other day to the newly-formed Catholic Total Abstinence League at Birkenhead, said that the Roman Catholic Church had very properly condemned Good Templarism, because it was void of Christianity. Though many persons connected with the Good Templars might not be aware of it, they were associated with Deism and infidelity, and that being so, he [the Bishop] could not countenance such societies.

A convention has been concluded between England and Italy, determining the rules to be in future observed in reference to the engagement of sailors for service on board the ships of the respective nations. It further specifies the rights and duties of masters and crews, and the limits of consular jurisdiction in all matters relating to shipping. Provision is also made for the protection of the interests of the families of seamen deceased while serving on board vessels sailing under the flags of the contracting parties.

The memory of Swedenborg would appear to be no longer honored in his own country. A writer in the *Intellectual Repository* gives an account of a visit to the garden-house of the Swedish seer, in Stockholm, from which it appears that it is no longer kept in good repair; his writing-table has disappeared, and also the album in which previous visitors had entered their names. The place looked dilapidated, as well it might, for the woman who brought the keys tore off a piece of the wall-paper and rotten wood-work and presented it to the visitor as a memorial.

A sporting Indian gentleman, the Zemindar of Walloor, is, according to the *Times of India*, about to present to the Prince of Wales "a very pretty and unique present"—namely, a four-in-hand of antelopes which have been perfectly broken to harness, and are as handy on the roads as the best team of horses. "A more graceful spectacle," adds an enthusiastic Londoner on the prospect in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "can hardly be conceived than that of a pair of antelopes guided by the light hand of a lady in gorgeous attire through the crowded streets of London on a bright Summer afternoon."

The oldest medical treatise extant is an Egyptian work known as the "Papyrus Ebers." It is written on papyrus in the hieratic character, and is supposed to have been written about 1552 B. C., at which date, according to common chronology, Moses was a young man. Its authorship is attributed by the priestly scribe to the god Thoth, who, in the Middle Ages, as Hermes Trismegistus, was regarded as the Father of Alchemy. The book shows "that hair-invigorators, hair-dyes, pain-killers, and flea powders were desiderata 3,400 years ago." Some of the remedies are incantations and conjurations.

A short time ago a woman, brought before the Magistrate at the Worship Street Police Court, London, on a charge of drunkenness, was ordered to pay ten shillings or be locked up for seven days. She went resignedly to prison, and at the end of her term she applied to the Magistrate for the ten shillings. She argued the point with all a woman's perseverance that the ten shillings was to be paid her as a compensation for being locked up. But the Magistrate was not to be convinced, and at last the woman had to be forcibly removed, upon which she resumed her argument before a crowd of small boys in the street.

In a recent conversation, as reported in the *Revue de France*, between M. D'Ideville and Marshal Canrobert the latter produced the patent making him a member of the Grocers' Company of London. "The statutes of this corporation," said the Marshal, "have not changed for centuries. *Voilà* the secret of the power and greatness of England! It lies in her respect for her institutions, for her charters, her usages, and the established rights of all. The Grocers of the City of London are happier than we. They have not got to trouble themselves about building a constitution for the pleasure, alas! of upsetting it the next moment. How many have we had during the past century! and how many more shall we see!"

The London *Athenæum* publishes the following interesting note on "Boatswain's" tomb at Newstead Abbey:—"In making some repairs to the dog's tomb, it has lately been ascertained that it is entered on the west side by a flight of fifteen stone steps, supported by Ashlar stone walls. A strong oak door guarded the entrance, but scarcely a vestige of it remains, through decay. The chamber or vault is entirely built of Mansfield stone, finely tooled, 10 feet 4 inches by 10 feet 4 inches, having a circular roof, 8 feet in height at its centre. In the middle of the chamber is a stone slab, 6 feet 4 inches in length by 2 feet 4 inches in width, resting on two stone trestles 1 foot 4 inches in height, apparently intended for the reception of a coffin or sarcophagus, and it doubtless was on this slab Lord Byron, by his will executed in 1811 directed his remains should lie."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA. A Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and General Literature. Ninth Edition. Vol. III. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co. 1876.

The value of a good encyclopædia, and the difficulties which are to be encountered in the preparation of such a work are so great, that when a new edition of the *Britannica* was announced, some interest, perhaps indeed a little anxiety, was felt among those who chiefly use such books as to whether it would meet the highest expectations that had been formed of it. The owners of the copyright had a good foundation to work upon. Although the previous edition had not come up to the theoretical mark of perfection which some persons had laid down in their minds, it was by a long way the best work of the kind that had appeared. Still the progress of knowledge had left it far behind as a guide upon the majority of subjects of which it treated. In bringing out a new edition, therefore, it was necessary to eliminate very much from the old one, and the question was whether this process would be followed with sufficient thoroughness.

When it is considered that the current edition can hardly be completed in much less than twenty-seven volumes, of which only three are now published, it may be thought early as yet to express an opinion as to the extent to which this end is likely to be attained. But we may judge the work so far as it has gone. Taking, then, the three volumes as they are, it must be allowed that they fully realize all anticipations founded upon such considerations as we have mentioned, and the last is certainly as satisfactory as either of the other two. If the standard now indicated be maintained throughout, it is safe to predict that this encyclopædia not only will sustain the reputation it won in former years, but that in all probability it will receive, as it certainly will deserve, a yet higher share of popular appreciation. No topics of any importance which should find a place in its pages are omitted, and those which receive anything like detailed treatment evince the marked ability of their authors. The volume before us, which reaches to nearly nine hundred pages, contains a large number of important papers, rendering it somewhat difficult to select for mention the few to which our limits restrict us. It extends from "Athens" to "Boissonade," and comprises a great variety of interesting essays, among which the chief will be found under the words "Atlantic," "Atmosphere," "Atom," "Bacon," "Balance of Power," "Ballads," "Banking," "Baptism," "Battle," "Beard," "Bee," "Bible," "Bibliography," "Biology," "Birds," and "Bishop." There are also several valuable biographical sketches, and a number of geographical descriptions, besides articles relating to law, manufactures, the sciences, and general topics.

The paper on the Atlantic Ocean comes from the pen of Dr. Carpenter of the University of London, and it contains much information derived from the recent Expedition of the Challenger. Dr. Carpenter does not give much encouragement to those who have entertained the idea—why we do not know—that the bottom of the Atlantic was once dry land. Humboldt conceived the theory that this ocean was formed by a rush of waters from the south, but the generally accepted hypothesis now is that all the great oceans have existed from the first, not exactly with their present configuration, but as areas of depression, bearing the same relation which they now have to the areas of elevation which form the great continents. Dr. Carpenter adopts this proposition as the basis of his account of the ocean as it is. Dr. Wyville Thomson has pointed out the difficulty of showing that any oscillations have occurred in Europe since the end of the secondary period, which could have produced any change upon the bed of the ocean, however much they may have modified its boundaries; and this view has been forcibly sustained by recent investigations into the animal life of these waters. The four groups of islands that lie on the eastern side—the Azores, Madeiras, Cape Verd, and Canary groups—are shown to be of comparatively recent volcanic origin, and, therefore, that they do not, as many have supposed, represent the remains of what was once a continuous stretch of land. The same must be said of Ascension, Tristan D'Acunha, and St. Helena in the South, and of the entire chain of the greater and lesser Antilles which form the eastern boundary of the Caribbean Sea. The elevation of these may have taken place during the later tertiary period, but the great depth of the channels between them precludes the idea that they ever formed parts of the same land. The Bermuda group is different. This, as every one knows, is a coral formation consisting of some three hundred islands. The greatest height of any portion above the water is 180 feet, but directly we leave the island the water rapidly deepens to 15,000 feet. Manifestly a submarine column of that height could not have been the result of coral growth independently of any other agency. It is assumed, therefore, that a submarine mountain once stood where the Bermudas now are, its summit being near the surface or a little raised above it; that a process of submergence has been going on, and that as the level of the mountain fell the growth of the coral kept pace with it. The theory is a probable one. It corresponds with what, on the authority of Mr. Darwin, is still going on in the Pacific; and Dr. Carpenter might have strengthened it by a statement of the fact that the Bermuda group is even now undergoing a similar process of submergence. We should also like to have seen a notice of Dr. Carpenter's views on the formation of Barbados, which presents several interesting features, and would have been equally relevant.

Some corrections in regard to the currents of the Atlantic are recorded. The initial movement of these systems in both the North and the South Atlantic is given by the trade winds. The average velocity of the equatorial current has been placed at between twenty and thirty miles per day, but recent observations go to show that it does not exceed eighteen miles per day, while at a depth of fifty fathoms, below which it soon ceases, the velocity is only about half that rate. But after striking the American coast to the north of Cape St. Roque, and where it becomes known as the Cape St. Roque current, and afterward as the Guinea current, it acquires a speed of from thirty to fifty miles, and sometimes as much as eighty miles, in twenty-four hours. The combined currents, which, after passing round the Gulf of Mexico, emerge as the Gulf Stream between the coast of Florida and those of Cuba and the Bahama islands, has a velocity sometimes of four miles an hour; but its average rate, says Dr. Carpenter, through the whole year does not exceed two miles an hour. These statements are of importance, being much below the rates which have generally been attributed to the Gulf Stream at this point. But they are adopted as the results of a long series of observations made by the English Meterological Department, from which it has been found that for six months of the year the Gulf Stream in its narrowest part shows an average of only 1.4 miles per hour, its velocity during the other six months being 2.5 miles.

For reasons which we have not space to enumerate here, American hydrographers have been disposed to deny "not only that the temperature of the North Atlantic is modified in any considerable degree by the true Gulf Stream, but that any other agency than that of warm south-west winds is concerned in producing the climatic amelioration popularly attributed to it." Dr. Carpenter pronounces this view to be quite incompatible with the results of recent comparisons instituted between marine and atmospheric temperatures along the western coast of Scotland, the Orkney, Shetland, and Faroe Islands, and especially with those obtained along the western coast of Norway. From these and other observations, notably those made on board the Challenger, he sees further reason to find a solution of the problem in the doctrine of a general oceanic circulation, vertical as well as horizontal, and sustained by opposition of temperature only, which was first propounded by Prof. Lenz, of St. Petersburg, thirty years ago. He holds that this must now be an accepted doctrine in terrestrial physics.

The influences that determine the distribution of vegetable life in the Atlantic area are four—light, temperature, depth, and the character of the shores. Here again the Challenger expedition has given us a flood of information. Light hardly penetrates 250 or 300 fathoms of water. Accordingly, algal life rapidly diminishes below 100 fathoms. Few sea-weeds maintain an existence at 150 fathoms, and below this are rarely found anything more than corallines and nullipores, consolidated by calcareous deposit. It is generally stated that the enormous mass of sea-weed which is found in the Sargasso Sea was originally torn from the shores of Florida and the Bahama Islands, but Dr. Carpenter affirms that however true this may have been in the first instance, it is tolerably certain that these weeds now flourish and propagate themselves while freely floating on the ocean surface. This view corresponds with observations made some years ago, but which for some time lacked the support of so high an authority.

The distribution of animals that habitually live in the upper stratum of waters appears also to depend upon temperature, but it was conclusively proved again by the Challenger expedition that the views entertained by Dr. Carpenter and his colleague Dr. W. Thompson some time before are correct, and that there is an abundant and varied fauna in ocean depths ranging downward to 2,000 fathoms. This, too, is determined largely by the temperature of the ocean bed, and from that fact comes an observation of some importance. It is proved that at great depths, even under the equator, glacial forms of animal life are now being imbedded in the strata which are in process of formation there. Hence, it is evident that the character of marine deposits is no guide to the state of terrestrial climate at the time they were made—a fact which must be taken into consideration in a great variety of scientific investigations.

The article on Francis Bacon is a carefully written memoir by Mr. Adamson. The authorities used are mainly Spedding's *Letters and Life*, Macaulay's Essay, Campbell's *Lives of the Chancellors*, and other minor works. The paper comprises a brief analysis of Bacon's philosophy and writings, besides a mention of the leading features in his career. Mr. Adamson professedly declines to define the position which Bacon holds in the history of modern speculative thought. But he cannot be charged with forming too high an estimate of its intrinsic merits. He admits the high position which Bacon acquired in the region of philosophic thought; he does not deny that he justly shares with Descartes the honor of inaugurating modern philosophy, but he attributes this degree of fame not only to the general spirit of Bacon's reasonings, but to the manner in which he worked into a connected system the new mode of thinking, and to the incomparable power and eloquence with which he expounded and enforced it. On the subject of Bacon's personal character and reputation the author is not influenced by any of those extreme prejudices which have too much prevailed. Recounting the facts of the several charges brought against the Chancellor by the House of Lords, he leans to the opinions that have grown up among those who have studied the results of recent researches, and accepts Bacon's own account as substantially correct. He admits the difficulties that attend any attempt to come to a reasonable understanding of Bacon's conduct, not only when in office, but in his confessions. Many of the charges, when closely examined, dwindle into insignificance. One of them implied negligence in not looking after his servants. The majority of others were instances of receiving money after having given a decision. Only in very few did he admit having received anything from litigants *pendente lite*, and Mr. Adamson is willing to accept his statement. Bacon, however, distinctly declared that even in those his judgment was not swayed by the gifts, and from recent reviews of the cases referred to and of his decisions in them, this, too, is accepted, on the ground that all the judgments were manifestly just. In a few cases he decided against the parties giving the bribe. All this goes to explain what otherwise would seem a great inconsistency in what Bacon said of himself. He confessed that he had been guilty of acts which amounted to corruption, and that he deserved condemnation for them, and yet in another place he affirmed that he was "the justest Chancellor" since Sir Nicholas Bacon. Mr. Adamson puts the matter in a tolerably concise form when he says that in criticising it there are two points to be kept in view—the one the guilt of taking bribes or presents on any consideration, the other the moral guilt depending on the willful perversion of justice. That the Chancellor received presents cannot of course be denied, for he himself admits it; but that there was any perversion of justice in the court over which he presided there is no proof. On the contrary, modern research has shown that his decisions everywhere were rigidly correct. All this goes to sustain the truth of Bacon's claim to perfect innocence and purity of intention, and Mr. Adamson insists that the grounds upon which adverse criticism has been based—namely, the inability to understand how a judge should receive a present from a litigant and not allow his judgment to be swayed by it, is not a sufficient reason for making a sweeping condemnation of Lord Bacon's integrity as a minister of justice.

Mr. Lang, writing of ballads, has told just enough about the subject intrusted to him to make the reader want to know more. A great deal might be said about ancient ballads, indeed a great deal has been said, but here they are disposed of in less than three pages. Still, the contribution is interesting, none the less, however, for what it contains than for what is omitted from it. At any rate it is amply suggestive. The word is used in its earlier meaning—as applicable to a song, "sung to the rythmic movement of a dancing chorus," and Mr. Lang contents himself with pointing out the antiquity of these ballads and their origin. He shows that in respect to the former they must rank with folk lore, fairy tales, and nursery stories. They have been universally used from earliest times, and still bear upon them traces of the survival of primitive creeds and primitive forms of consciousness and imagination, but little influenced either by Christianity or polytheism. They have always a popular origin, arising probably in a process of improvisation, accompanied with the dance, as is still the custom among the peasantry in some parts of Europe. Upon these features Mr. Lang dwells, and though but briefly, sufficiently long to prove the position. But another point, and one which to our thinking is fully as interesting, and in its bearings a little more important, he does not illustrate with the prominence we should have liked. We allude to the resemblance that is to be traced between the ballads of different nations, and which we have had occasion at other times to mention. This, especially in these days of ethnological inquiry, is of sufficient importance to have received more consideration in the place which Mr. Lang has had to fill in such a work as that under notice.

The "Balance of Power" is possibly a topic which has not much interest for the majority of American readers. We draw attention to it here mainly on account of the able manner in which it has been treated; but although it may appear to be but little relevant to American affairs, it is of considerable moment to the student of history. Since the treaty of Westphalia—that is, for more than 200 years—this theory has exercised a predominating influence in European politics, and therefore in the most stirring events of the world's history. But that influence is now much lessened, and no nation has done more to lessen it than England herself. Upon probably no great question has public opinion changed more since the last edition of this *Encyclopædia* was printed. Then the theory was supposed to be firmly established, and it is barely a quarter of a century ago. Now no "English statesman would lay down the proposition categorically" that the balance of power must be sustained at all costs, nor would "any European statesman be prepared to act upon it." The principle, succinctly stated, dates from before the era of Christianity. But in its application, particularly to the States of Europe, it came into prominence early in the seventeenth century. By the term was meant to be understood such a disposition of affairs in the European community of nations that no one potentate or State should be able absolutely to predominate and prescribe laws to the others. Under the influence of the circumstances arising out of the first French revolution, the Chevalier Von Gentz strove to give a newer life to the same doctrine in the early part of the current century. He rests it upon the following four propositions:

> "(1) That no State must ever become so powerful as to coerce all the rest; (2) that every State which infringes the conditions is liable to be coerced by the others; (3) that the fear of coercion should keep all within the bounds of moderation; and (4) that a State having obtained a degree of power to defy the union should be treated as a common enemy."

As, however, we have stated the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648 was the first official recognition of the existence of a European balance of power. The last event in vindication of it was the Crimean war. Since the date of that the theory has lost its influence. Sebastopool had hardly fallen when English statesmen cast the doctrine aside, and in proportion as it has since been weakened in all the Governments of Europe, the doctrine of non-intervention has gained strength. To this change is due the preservation of Europe from a general war as the result of many of the changes that have taken place, and it is doubtful whether any great war, based upon the "balance of power," can ever be waged again. The history of Europe, so far as it was affected by the desire to maintain the balance of power during the period intervening between the occurrences we have mentioned, is sketched with much clearness by Mr. Reeve. He shows, further, the impracticability of the theory: "It is impossible to equalize the strength of nations; it is impossible to regulate or control the growth and development of their forces, which depend not on territorial possessions alone, but on their industry, their credit, their natural resources, and their internal institutions." At the same time he acknowledges that a truer balance of power founded on sounder principles, is desirable, "for peace can never be secure unless it is protected by the concurrence of the leading nations of the world, and by their determination to oppose a combined resistance to those who have no object but their own aggrandizement and ambition."

Turning to topics of a very different character we have noted an essay on "Biology" by Prof. Huxley and W. T. T. Dyer, and another on "Birds" by Profs. Parker and Newton. Both of these must be considered among the best in the volume. The custom of treating the whole phenomena of living matter under one head is of recent date. This fact, together with the great extent of the subject, makes it a little interesting to observe the method which the writers have adopted, with the object always in view of condensing it within comparatively small limits. Mr. Dyer's part in the work appears to have been restricted to plant life, about which he is a distinguished authority. The remainder is wholly a contribution from Prof. Huxley. Beginning at the beginning the latter writer treats first of the chemical properties of living matter, proceeding thence to the conditions under which only life can exist. This carries him to that piece of ground whence a large number of readers have conspired to drive the scientific section of thinking men.

> "Considered apart from the phenomena of consciousness—says Prof. Huxley—the phenomena of life are all dependent upon the working of the same chemical and physical forces as those which are active in the rest of the world. * * * A mass of living protoplasm is simply a molecular machine of great complexity, the total results of the working of which, or its vital phenomena, depend, on the one hand, on its construction, and on the other, upon the energy supplied to it; and to speak of 'vitality' as anything but the name of a series of operations is as if one should talk of the 'horologity' of a clock."

Starting from this, Prof. Huxley divides biology into four great subdivisions: morphology, under which he comprises both external and internal forms; distribution, or the position it occupies in space and time; physiology, or the operation of those forces in virtue of which it undergoes internal changes, modifies external objects, and is modified by them; and ætiology, which has for its object the ascertainment of the causes of the facts which are determined under the other three divisions.

He devotes a chapter to each of these subdivisions; and although to the student of science they may sound somewhat commonplace, there is nothing of that character in Prof. Huxley's treatment of them. We commend to notice especially the sections on physiology and ætiology, not only on account of their bearing upon some of the higher developments of scientific inquiry, but for their originality, both in expression and illustration.

Mr. Dyer's portion of the task is more simple. He starts from the distinction between the animal and vegetable worlds, and tracing up the peculiarities of organic life in the lower forms of plants, concludes with a classification in a synoptic form of the whole vegetable kingdom.

The article on "Birds" extends to nearly eighty pages, a large portion of which is devoted to general anatomy. Mention is made also, and with some detail, of fossil birds and of birds that have become, or are fast becoming, extinct. The general reader will find, however, more to his taste in the portions which treat of the general distribution of birds throughout the earth and the migrations of certain genera. The article is replete with much useful and some curious information. The most important functions are necessarily referred to, and among them, allusion to the function of moult is not omitted. This subject has never been considered as fully as it deserves, not even by the Swedish writer referred to in the text, Herr Meves, whose valuable observations are to be had in a German translation. But for this reason we wish the authors of the present essay had devoted more space to it, although the little they do say may serve to show how wide a field there is in this matter for the labors of a careful observer.

Of the other papers we have mentioned, none of which we shall be able to notice at the length they merit, that on "Banking," by L. H. Courtney, will be found of much practical value. The author has aimed to make his essay as exhaustive as circumstances would permit, and within the limits marked out by an intention to adhere as far as possible to facts. He devotes a large space to the history of the Bank of England and to banking generally in that country, and the legislation that has been had in reference to it. He describes, also, the Scotch and Irish systems, and from them briefly sketches the history of banking in Holland, France, and the United States. He points out the evils attendant upon the system in this country from the earliest times since the Declaration of Independence with a clearness which should bring them within the comprehension of even the most obtuse member of Congress. Of the new German system Mr. Courtney has not very favorable impressions. We detailed the peculiarities of the constitution of the Imperial Bank in the columns of THE TIMES at the time it was enacted, and the views we then entertained of it are sustained in the article before us. Mr. Courtney says:

> "If we may judge from our own experience, it will not produce any rapid withdrawal of local issues, and the unification of the note currency of the Empire will not be accomplished."

Col. Chesney contributes the article on "Battle," dealing mainly with general principles. "Baptism" is from the pen of Prof. Lindsay; Mr. Hunter writes an admirable treatise on the bee; Prof. Robertson Smith gives an interesting account of the Bible and Bible societies; "Bibliography" falls to the lot of Mr. E. F. Taylor, and "Bishop" has been placed very worthily in the hands of Sir Travers Twiss, who treats us to some curious points in both law and history.

Under the word "Atom" will be found an excellent paper by Prof. Clark Maxwell, who shows at least the difficulty of handling the subject on any other than a scientific basis. Those people, therefore, who think they can settle even the most difficult abstract problem by their own hasty judgment—and there are thousands who have settled the atomic theory in that way since Prof. Tyndall's address at Belfast—will not derive much satisfaction from it. But intelligent readers will find in it one of the best essays on the question which we remember to have read.

We do not pretend to have noticed here more than a few of the most important papers in this third volume. Bachelors, for example, will find in it a paper which is well worth reading, on their own peculiar condition. There are also valuable notices of "Athletic Sports," by Mr. Wilkinson; of "Augustan History," by R. Garnet; of the "Aurora," by Mr. Proctor; of "Australia," by R. Acton, and a host of others equally good and important, by the ablest authorities now living.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
286—Morrison vs. Perry, &c.
287—Van Buren vs. Underhill.
288—Same vs. Same.
289—New-York Pie Baking Co. vs. Underhill.
290—Voorhies vs. Underhill.
291—Wright vs. Underhill.
292—Lewis vs. Ross.
293—Rogers vs. Ross, &c.
294—Allyn vs. Petroleum Fire Ex. Co.
295—Stewart vs. Stewart.
39—Livingston, &c. vs. White, &c.
63—Bernhard vs. Schafer, &c.
71—Plummer vs. Tompkins.
101—Weetjen, &c. vs. St. Paul & P. R. R. Co.
115—Pelletreau vs. Equitable Life Ass.
116—Same vs. Same.
137—Matter of Buckley.
151—Kingston National Bank vs. Thorp, &c.
175—Gulick vs. Waters.
113—Odell vs. Odell.
205—Rucker vs. Mead.
228—Miller vs. Nichols.

Nos.
234—Kingston Nat. Bank vs. Thorp.
235—Feig vs. Pearsall.
253—Broadnax vs. Eisner.
255—De Graaf vs. Bruns.
262—Gorgier vs. Otis.
269—Cameron vs. Keeley.
271—Seiler vs. Falk.
274—McCauley vs. Diggles.
276—Society for Relief of J. D's vs. Campbell.
278—Met. Savings Bank vs. Fitzsimmons.
284—Heatherton versus Heatherton.
285—Gardner vs. The Mayor, &c.
296—Kingston Nat. Bank vs. Thorp.
297—Matsell vs. Krauss.
298—Gulliver vs. Jones.
299—Dorn, &c. vs. Williams, &c.
300—Phillips vs. Cudlipp.
302—Matter of Gazzain.
303—Battin vs. McLarrahew.
304—Collins vs. Broderick.
305—Paoli Belt Co. vs. Gordon.
306—Same vs. Same.
307—Hull vs. Lee.
309—Owens vs. Butler.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.

No. 276—Le Baron vs. Long Island Bank et al.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until March 6.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PARTS I., II., AND III.

Adjourned until Feb. 7.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Feb. 7.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Case on. No. 573—Burke vs. Gardner et al.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Spaulding, Goepp, and Sheridan, JJ.

Non-enumerated Motions.
Farrington vs. O'Connor.
Mills et al. vs. Eisig.
Schumann et al. vs. Chapman.
Andrews et al. vs. Ryan.
Benfratelli vs. Stakorch.
Barber et al. vs. Caldwell.
Galewski vs. Simon.
Same vs. Same.
Deutsch et al. vs. Ulmer.
Hermann vs. Brauenlich.
Nugent vs. Garvey.
Lowenberg et al. vs. Bernstein.
Michaelis vs. Williams.
First Nat. Bank of C. W. V. vs. Morgan.
Same vs. Same.
Herdman vs. Craig.
Schroder vs. Ebling.
Nos. Enumerated.
1—Van Ingen et al vs. Lock.
2—Blackwood vs. Williams.
3—Phyfe et al. vs. Taylor.
4—Hoick vs. Leubuscher et al.

Nos.
5—Linkert vs. Shiels.
6—Schenck et al. vs. Bodine et al.
7—McNaught vs. Byk.
8—Bluin vs. Rothschild.
9—Hill vs. Dickinson.
10—Anderson vs. Reilly.
11—Frank vs. Frank.
12—Wilkin vs. Underhill et al.
13—Guthman vs. Kline.
14—Harris vs. Morange.
15—Morris vs. Josephs et al.
16—Dux vs. Brennan.
17—Sausch vs. Esslinger et al.
18—Story vs. Salomon.
19—Griffin vs. Salomon.
20—Stauf vs. Wildman.
21—Campman vs. Dillon et al.
22—Hanger et al. vs. Bernstein.
23—Samuels vs. Bang.
24—Price vs. Bush.
25—Brett vs. Burdick.
26—Hoag vs. Roberts et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

William J. Ree, forgery.
Henry Payne, robbery.
Albert Lind, Lewis Nelson, robbery.
Charles Farnum, Philip McGinis, burglary.
Henry Griffith, Charles Heisler, larceny.
George Witkowsky, George Barbour, gambling.
Frederick Buck, gambling.
Adam Bendak, gambling.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 29—12:30 P. M.—United States bonds, new 5s, 105¼. Erie railway Shares, 15½.

2 P. M.—Erie railway Shares, 15⅜.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £32,000.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 29.—United States bonds, new 5s, 101.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—Exchange on London, 25f. 12½f. continues for short sight. Rentes, 66f. 45c.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 28.—Evening Exchange on London, 26⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 6⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 6 15-16d.; sales, 6,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 6,200 bales, of which 5,300 bales are American. Cotton to arrive 1-32d. cheaper; the market is flat. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December, (per sail,) at 6½d.

1 P. M.—Cotton, to arrive, 1-32d. cheaper. A better business is doing.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December, 6 7-16d.; do. do., shipped December and January, at 6 7-16d.; do. do., shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6½d.; do. do., March and April delivery, at 6½d.; do. do., April and May delivery, at 6½d.; do. do., May and June delivery, at 6 9-16d. Provisions—Cheese, 58s. ₱ cwt. Produce—Tallow, 45s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 3,800 bales were American.

LONDON, Jan. 29—3:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 10⅜d. ₱ galion. Tallow, 48s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Evening.—Linseed-oil, 23s. 6d.@23s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Jan. 29.—Petroleum closed firm at 34f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, Jan. 29.—Sugar—Market steady with a fair demand; holders are too high for buyers; stock withdrawn, anticipating higher rates; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 6@6⅝ reals, in gold, ₱ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 7@8⅛ reals, gold; Molasses Sugar, Nos. 8 to 10, 4¾@5 reals, gold; Concentrated Sugars, fair to good quality, 3¾@4¼ reals, gold; Muscovado Sugars, common to fair, 4¾@5 reals, gold; do., good to fair Refining, 5⅛@5¼ reals, gold; Centrifugal Sugars, Nos. 11 to 13, in boxes, 6⅝@— reals, gold; do., in hhds., 7½@7¾ reals, gold; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 90,000 bxs. and 25,000 hhds. Receipts for the week, 35,000 bxs. and 9,300 hhds.; exports of the week, 8,300 bxs. and 6,900 hhds., including 5,600 bxs. and all the hhds. to the United States. Molasses quiet and weak; 50° polarization, 4@4¼ reals ₱ keg. Bacon, $38@$39 ₱ cwt. Butter, $55@$80 ₱ quintal for American. Flour, $28 50@$29 ₱ bbl. for American. Hams, $47@$49 ₱ quintal for American Sugar Cured. Lard, in kegs, $41 50@$42 50 ₱ quintal. Onions, $7@$8 ₱ bbl. for American. Empty Hogsheads, $4@$4 25, gold. Lumber quiet and steady. Shooks weak; box, 8 reals. White Navy Beans, 21@22 reals ₱ arroba. Chewing Tobacco, $53@$54 ₱ quintal. Corn, 12@13 reals ₱ arroba. Hoops—Long Shaved, $75@$76 ₱ thousand. Freights quiet and steady; surplus of tonnage for all parts; loading at Havana or north coast, for the United States, ₱ box of Sugar, 78c.; loading at ports on the north coast, (outside ports,) for the United States, ₱ hhd. of Sugar, $3 25@$3 50; ₱ hhd. of Molasses, $2 50; to Falmouth or orders, 32s. 6d.@37s. 6d.; loading at Havana or ports on the north coast of Cuba, for the United States, ₱ hhd. of Sugar, $4 50; ₱ hhd. of Molasses, $2 50@$2 75; to Falmouth and orders, 30s.@35s.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 29.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$4,000	U. S. Cur. 6s..	125	20	North-western....	42
4,000	Va. 6s, Cons....	76½	100	do.......s3.	41⅝
500	But. & Erie bs.	105½	100	do........b3.	41⅝
11,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	105¼	100	do.	41⅝
12,000	W. U. Tel. C. c.	98⅜	100	do.	41½
13,000	do......b3.	98¾	100	do.	41⅝
1,000	C., C. & I.C. 1st.	56	100	do.	41⅞
1,000	North Mo. 1st.	86½	400	do.	42
2,000	Union P. S. F..	95¾	300	do.	42⅛
5,000	St. P. 1st I.&M.	91½	500	do.	42¼
2,000	H.&S.J.8sC.s3.	85	400	do.	42⅜
5	Amn. Ex. Bank...	115	2000	do.	42⅛
20	Ger.-Amn. Bank..	79	1000	do.	42⅜
5	Ninth Nat. Bank.	80½	800	do.	42½
100	Mar., a. p......b3.	9	100	North-west. Pref.	63⅛
100	Mar. Pref., a. p...	9¾	250	do.	63
500	At. & Pac. Tel...	20⅜	100	do......s4.	63
50	Adams Express..	104¾	100	do.	63⅛
500	Pacific Mail.......	38⅝	200	do.	63½
100	do.	38½	200	do.	63⅝
300	do.......s3.	38⅝	200	do........b3.	64
300	do.	38¾	300	do.	63⅞
600	do.	38⅞	300	do.	63⅝
500	West. Union...b3.	77⅞	200	do.	63½
300	do.	77¾	100	St. Paul	41⅞
900	do.	77⅞	300	do.	42
1400	do......b3.	78	200	do.	71⅞
1300	do.	78	100	do.....b30.	42
700	do.	78⅛	100	do.	42
900	do......b3.	78¼	200	do.	42⅛
800	do.	78¼	100	do.	42¼
25	do.	78	200	do.	42⅜
300	do.	78¼	300	St. Paul Pref.	76⅛
300	do.	78⅜	300	do.	76¼
2400	do.	78½	800	do.	76⅝
1600	do.	78⅝	200	do.	76½
900	do.	78¾	900	Ohio & Miss.	24⅛
800	do.	78⅞	900	do......s3.	24
3800	do.	79	200	do.	24
1600	do.	79⅛	100	do......s10.	23⅞
2100	do.	79¼	600	do......s3.	23⅞
1500	do.	79⅜	200	do.	24
1500	do.	79½	200	do......b3.	23⅞
10	do.	78⅞	400	do.	24
100	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	111⅞	300	do......b3.	24⅛
600	Erie Railway......	16⅞	1800	do.	24¼
400	do......b3.	17	100	do.	24⅛
100	Mich. Central.....	61⅜	200	Pacific R. of Mo..	14½
100	do.	61¾	300	do.	14¾
700	Lake Shore.....s3.	67⅛	100	do......s15.	14¾
100	do......s3.	67¼	300	do.	14⅞
500	do.	67⅜	100	At. & P. Pref..b3.	5⅜
300	do......b3.	67½	100	do.	5½
100	do......s3.	67⅜	100	do.	5¾
300	Union Pacific......	71	100	do.	5⅝
100	Illinois Central..	98	200	do........b3.	5¾
100	Pittsburg..........	94	100	do.	5⅞
100	C., C., C. & Ind.c..	57¼	600	do.	6
100	Del., Lack. & W..	118¾	100	Alton & T. H....b3.	7⅜
40	New-Jersey R.....	138	100	Alton & T. H. Pref.	23
200	Rock Island.....b3.	108⅝	100	New-Jersey So.....	2¼
1000	do......s3.	108½	100	Morris & Essex..	102¼
100	do.	108¾	100	C., C. & I. C.......	5¾
800	Han. & St. J. Pref.	32⅞	115	Reno 2d Pref.....	105¼

MONDAY, Jan. 31—A. M.

The statement of the Associated Banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, shows a continued flow of money to this point, the legal tenders having increased $1,662,100. The banks have increased their loans $1,400,100, and their deposits $2,699,700. There is a loss of $291,500 in specie, and the circulation is down $134,700. The net result of these figures shows an increase in legal reserve of $695,675, which raises the excess of legal reserve held by the banks to $15,505,725.

The following shows the condition of the banks this week as compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Jan. 22.	Jan. 29.	Jan. 30, 1875.
Loans........	$260,806,900	$252,207,000	$286,452,800
Specie........	22,773,200	22,481,700	17,180,600
Legal tenders..	46,367,900	48,030,000	57,861,600
Deposits	217,324,200	220,023,900	235,191,200
Circulation....	17,892,000	17,757,300	23,801,800

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie..........	$22,773,200	$22,481,700	Dec. $291,500
Legal tenders.	46,367,900	48,030,000	Inc.. 1,662,100
Total reserve..	$69,141,100	$70,511,700	Inc.. $1,370,600
Res've required agt. deposits.	54,331,050	55,005,975	
Excess of res've above legal requirements..	14,810,050	15,505,725	Inc.. $695,675

There was no material change in the monetary situation. The supply of capital is steadily increasing at this point, and as the currency movement will probably continue in favor of the City banks for some time to come, an easy working of the market is well assured. The highest rate for call loans was 7 ₱ cent., but the bulk of business on ordinary Stock Exchange collateral was at 4@5 ₱ cent., which are the ruling rates for time loans. The Government bond dealers supplied their requirements throughout the week at 3@4 ₱ cent. The discount market was easier, and prime names at the close met with ready sale at 5½ to 7 ₱ cent. Comparatively little new paper is being written, and the scarcity of dry goods paper is especially marked, although this is usually the case just preceding the preparations for a Spring business.

The foreign advices reported a strong undertone to the London market for securities, more especially for United States bonds, which were in good demand both for home account and for export to this country. Money was easier in the open market, while on Thursday the minimum rate of discount of the Bank of England was reduced from 5 to 4 ₱ cent. The Bank gained £265,000 sterling during the week ending Wennesday, and £109,000 additional on Thursday, but on Saturday £32,000 was withdrawn from the Bank, which, it was presumed on account of the decline in exchange at Paris or London, was intended for shipment to France. The sterling exchange market was firmer, but the amount of business transacted was small in consequence of the delay in the arrival of coupons and bonds by steamer from Europe. At the close the nominal asking rates were $4 86 and $4 89½, with business at about $4 85½ and $4 89. There was no significant feature to the gold speculation, and in the absence of any special consideration to affect the market the price ruled steady at 112⅞ and 113⅛, with a final close at 113. The rates on gold loans were most of the time 3 to 5 per cent. for carrying, from which it is assumed the "short" interest in the market is inconsiderable.

Government bonds were buoyant and prices underwent a marked improvement, the closing quotations being about the highest made. Some orders for round amounts were supplied during the week, the savings banks, trust companies, and other corporations having been large purchasers. In railroad bonds there was a very active trade, and prices made an advance ranging from 1 to 9 ₱ cent. The North-western consolidated gold bonds, the St. Paul consuls, the C. C. and I. C. first mortgage consuls, and the Pacific issues were conspicuous in the dealings, while at the same time several bonds, which have for a considerable time been comparatively neglected, attracted attention at better prices.

The speculation in the railroad and miscellaneous share list was active, and the market exhibited a very firm tone. The favorable advices from the West in regard to the probable repeal of the Granger laws, imparted strength to the Western railroad shares. North-western common rose from 41⅜ to 43, and the preferred from 59½ to 64¼, while St. Paul common advanced from 39 to 42⅜, and the preferred from 72¾ to 77, closing at some reaction. Pacific Mail rose from 36⅞ to 39⅛, and closed at 38⅝. Western Union during the greater part of the week was firm on slight fluctuations, but on Saturday became strong and buoyant, rising to 79½, and closing at the highest figure. Ohio and Mississippi rose from 21¾ to 24⅜, Hannibal and St. Joseph from 20⅞ to 22¼, C., C. and I. C. from 4¾ to 6¼, Wabash from 5¾ to 6½, and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph from 19⅝ to 20¾. The price of these stocks showed some slight reaction in the final dealings. Lake Shore fluctuated between 66⅝ and 68¼, and closed at 67⅜. Union Pacific rose from 67½ to 71½, and closed at 71. Erie, on favorable advices from London, rose to 18, but afterward lost the improvement. Investment shares were firm and higher.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Jan. 30, '75.
American Gold..........	113⅛	112⅞	113¼
U. S. 5s, 1881, coupons....	118⅛	118⅛	115⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coupons.	122	121¼	119⅜
New-York Central........	112⅛	110	102
Rock Island..............	109⅜	107¾	103⅝
Pacific Mail..............	38⅞	36⅞	35⅛
St. Paul..................	42⅜	39	37
St. Paul Preferred........	77	72¾	58
Lake Shore...............	68¼	66⅝	74⅝
North-western...........	43	41⅜	44¼
North-western Preferred.	64¼	59½	57¾
Western Union..........	79½	76⅜	74
Union Pacific............	71½	67½	38⅛
Wabash..................	6½	5¾	15⅜
Del., Lack. and Western..	118⅜	118	108½
New-Jersey Central......	108⅛	105¾	107⅜
Panama..................	134⅞	133	112¼
Erie.....................	18	16⅜	28¾
Ohio and Mississippi.....	24⅜	21¾	27⅞
C., C. and I. C..........	6¼	4¾	8¾
Harlem..................	136½	135¾	128

Range of prices and closing quotations Jan. 29:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central...	112⅛	110	111⅝	111¾
Harlem.............	136½	135¾	135	136
Erie................	18	16⅜	16⅞	17
Erie Preferred......	36	35½	..	..
Lake Shore.........	68¼	66⅝	67⅜	67½
Wabash............	6½	5¾	6	6¼
North-western......	43	41⅜	42¼	42⅜
North-western Pref.	64¼	59½	63¼	63⅝
Rock Island........	109⅜	107¾	108¾	109
Mil. & St. Paul.....	42⅜	39	42¼	42⅜
Mil. & St. Paul Pref.	77	72¾	76⅜	76½
Pittsburg..........	94	92	93½	94
Del., Lack. & West.	118⅜	118	118	118⅜
New-Jersey Central.	108⅛	105¾	107⅜	107⅜
Michigan Central....	62	60¾	61½	62
Illinois Central.....	98	97¾	97¾	98
Union Pacific.......	71½	67½	70½	71
C., C. & I. C.......	6¼	4¾	5⅝	5¾
Hannibal & St. Jo...	22¼	20⅞	21¾	22
Han. & St. Jo. Pref..	33¼	30	32⅞	33⅛
Ohio & Mississippi..	24⅜	21¾	21⅞	24¼
Missouri Pacific....	14⅞	12	14⅜	14⅞
Panama............	134⅞	133	130	135
Western Union......	79½	76⅜	78½	79⅝
Atlantic & Pac. Tel.	20¾	19¾	20¼	20½
Pacific Mail........	39⅜	36⅞	38⅝	38¾

The import entries of foreign dry goods and general merchandise since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July........	$25,974,004	Dec. 11......	$4,901,411
August......	30,805,475	Dec. 18......	5,279,516
September...	23,527,508	Dec. 24......	2,372,533
October.....	22,264,765	Dec. 31......	4,529,760
Nov. 6......	3,310,520	Jan. 8.......	7,528,539
Nov. 13.....	4,135,565	Jan. 15......	8,889,000
Nov. 20.....	4,718,735	Jan. 22......	5,876,576
Nov. 27.....	2,983,749	Jan. 29......	5,224,431
Dec. 4......	8,447,076		
Total			$170,769,163
Total same period in 1875			198,205,447
Decrease in 1876			$27,436,284

The export clearances of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles re-exported) since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July........	$25,260,318	Dec. 7.......	$5,160,801
August......	20,866,185	Dec. 14......	6,540,980
September...	20,230,040	Dec. 21......	6,286,600
October.....	22,159,396	Dec. 28......	3,739,424
Nov. 2......	1,839,917	Jan. 4.......	4,012,328
Nov. 9......	5,815,233	Jan. 11......	5,169,396
Nov. 16.....	4,832,890	Jan. 18......	5,050,071
Nov. 23.....	5,519,647	Jan. 25......	5,610,923
Nov. 30.....	5,549,352		
Total			$154,096,101
Total same period in 1875			158,747,394
Decrease in 1876			$4,651,293
Gold, Jan. 29, 1876			113
Gold, Jan. 30, 1875			113

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July........	$8,754,151	Dec. 11......	$329,900
August......	3,954,427	Dec. 18......	414,750
September...	1,245,802	Dec. 24......	293,785
October.....	1,957,605	Dec. 31......	417,157
Nov. 6......	604,151	Jan. 8.......	678,043
Nov. 13.....	358,418	Jan. 15......	375,979
Nov. 20.....	397,500	Jan. 22......	485,901
Nov. 27.....	706,564	Jan. 29......	436,167
Dec. 4......	351,696		
Total			$21,753,056
Total same period in 1875			42,637,434
Decrease in 1876			$20,884,378

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

	Customs.	Gold Interest.
July........	$9,598,617	$7,832,434
August......	11,705,678	5,055,680
September...	10,471,244	1,313,544
October.....	8,657,813	3,056,422
Nov. 6......	1,673,100	2,607,100
Nov. 13.....	1,719,200	833,900
Nov. 20.....	1,733,900	350,600
Nov. 27.....	1,680,600	430,000
Dec. 4......	1,528,000	244,700
Dec. 11.....	1,749,700	452,000
Dec. 18.....	1,298,000	82,206
Dec. 24.....	831,000	52,000
Dec. 31.....	872,000	6,585,000
Jan. 8......	2,593,000	3,331,600
Jan. 15.....	1,561,300	1,513,000
Jan. 22.....	2,072,000	810,900
Jan. 29.....	1,421,600	412,800
Total.......	$61,256,241	$34,662,938

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 29, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.....	36	Lead, pigs.....	600
Beans, bbls.....	197	Leather, sides..	7,196
Bees-wax, pks...	2	Grease, pks.....	47
Cotton, bales....	2,109	Oil, bbls........	50
Copper, bbls.....	16	Oil-cake, pks....	341
Copper, cakes....	126	Beef, pks........	366
Dried Fruit, pks..	93	Pork, pks........	1,093
Eggs, bbls.......	1,399	Lard, tcs........	1,074
Flour, bbls......	16,262	Lard, kegs.......	142
Wheat, bushels...	4,800	Cut-meat, pks....	3,464
Corn, bushels....	40,934	Butter, pks......	2,658
Oats, bushels....	1,270	Cheese, pks......	3,453
Barley, bushels..	33,000	Dressed Hogs, No.	400
Malt, bushels....	520	Spirits Turp., bbls..	130
Peas, bushels....	5,900	Starch, pks......	610
Corn-meal, bbls..	300	Stearine, pks....	75
Corn-meal, bags..	594	Spelter, pieces...	915
Oat-meal, bbls...	390	Pea-nuts, bags...	92
Oat-meal, bags...	222	Tea, pks.........	7
Grass-seed, bags.	887	Tallow, pks......	106
Flax-seed, bags..	54	Tobacco, hhds....	146
Hemp, bales.....	4	Tobacco, pks.....	190
Hops, bales.....	588	Whisky, bbls.....	453
Hides, No.......	3,517	Wool, bales......	920
Hides, bdls......	333		

ASHES—Have been steady in price at $5@$5 50 for Pots, and $7 for Pearls ₱ 100 ℔., but quite dull.

BEES-WAX—Has been in slack request, with Yellow quoted at from 31c.@33c. ₱ ℔.

COAL—The demand for most kinds has been limited at about previous figures, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $17@$18; Liverpool Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $6@$7; Scotch Gas, $6 50@$7 25; Provincial Gas, $4 50@$5 25; American Gas, $6 25@$6 75; Cumberland Soft, $5 75@$6 25; American Cannel, $12@$14, and Anthracite at $5@$6 50 for Chestnut to Stove.

COFFEE—Generally dull and heavy; Rio, ordinary to prime invoices, quoted at 16c.@19¼c., gold; stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here, 222,707 bags.

COTTON—Has been very quiet and quoted 1-16c. ₱ ℔. lower, for early delivery....Ordinary quoted at 9 9-16c.; Low Middling at 12 5-16c.@12 9-16c.; Middling at 13 1-16c.@13⅛c....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 637 bales, (of which 347 bales were on last evening,) including 335 bales to shippers, 228 bales to spinners, and 74 bales to speculators....Business for forward delivery has been moderate at lower figures....Sales have been reported since our last of 14,300 bales, (of which 600 bales were on last evening, and 13,700 bales to-day,) with 1,300 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with January options closing at 13 1-16c.; February, 13 1-16c.@13 3-32c.; March, 13 7-32c.@13¼c.; April, 13 15-32c.; May, 13 11-16c.; June, 13⅞c.; July, 14 1-32c.@14 1-16c.; August, 14⅛c.@14 3-16c., showing a decline of 1-16c.@3-32c. ₱ ℔., closing weak. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,100 bales, and at all the shipping ports were 15,373 bales, against 16,614 bales same day last week....The week's exports hence have been 15,908 bales, including 14,948 bales to Liverpool, 51 bales to Hamburg, 600 bales to Bremen, 250 bales to Rotterdam, and 59 bales to Genoa....The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 1,638,862 bales, of which were 1,030,978 bales to British ports, and 607,884 bales to the Continent, against 1,345,980 bales same time the previous year.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very light trade has been reported in State and Western Flour, as a rule, with prices quoted weaker and irregular in most instances, holders showing more urgency in their offerings. City Mill Extras have been in most request, mainly for the West Indies, within our range. Bids for lines of regular shipping Extras have been 10c.@25c. ₱ bbl., under quotations which represent asking prices....Sales have been reported since our last of only 10,900 bbls., of all grades, including unsound lots, at $3 75@$8; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 15@$3 85, from dock and delivered; very poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 25@$4 65; inferior to choice Extra State, $4 80@$5 25, chiefly at $5@$5 15; choice to fancy do., $5 25@$5 75; City Mills Extras, $5@$6 50, mainly at $5 80@$6 10; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 80@$5 25, chiefly at $5@$5 15; round hoop Ohio at $4 80@$5 25, for small lots and lines; and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 5,400 bbls. shipping stock, in good part City Mills Extras, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour quiet at about previous prices; sales 950 bbls....Rye Flour dull on sales of 280 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $4 90@$5 10 for Superfine....Corn-meal more active, but at lower figures; sales equal to 1,200 bbls., including low grade; Yellow Western as $2 85@$3, and Brandywine at $3 50@$3 60 from dock and delivered.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in quite limited demand for shipment, as well as for milling purposes, and has been quoted generally 1c.@2c. a bushel lower, closing weak. Winter Wheat in moderate request at about former figures for best samples of Red and Amber. Sales have been reported since our last of 58,000 bushels at $1 21 for strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, for export; $1 18 for prime No. 2 North-west Spring, in store; 98c.@$1 18 for ungraded Spring, small lots; 96¼c.@97c. for "no grade" Spring, New-York inspection; $1 23 for New-York No. 3 Red Winter; $1 47 for choice Amber Pennsylvania, (15 car loads,) afloat, for shipment; $1 40 for very choice No. 1 Minnesota Spring, (a small lot,) an extreme rate, quoted generally at $1 34@$1 35 for very good to prime No. 1 Minnesota do., in store, though higher figures were asked....Yesterday's sales of Wheat should have been printed 55,000 bushels....Corn has been in good demand, especially new Mixed and Yellow, (in part for export,) prices of which ruled somewhat stronger. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 87,000 bushels at 63c.@63½c., nearly all at 63c., for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection; 62½c.@62¾c. for new Low Mixed do.; 61c.@63c. for ungraded new Mixed Western, odd lots; 56c. for "no grade" New-York inspection, afloat; 63½c.@64c., chiefly 64c., for new Yellow Western; 70c.@71c. (nominally) for old Mixed Western, in store; 64c. for new Yellow Southern; 68c. for old do., (one car-load,) from track; 67½c. for choice new White Southern, a small lot....And of new Corn, for February delivery, sales reported of 25,000 bushels new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, at 63c. ₱ bushel....Rye, Barley, Peas, and Buckwheat nominally as last quoted, without important dealings reported....Of Barley-malt, a car-load of Canada West sold at $1 25, cash....Oats have been very quiet generally, without important alterations in values. Sales have been reported of only 24,000 bushels at 46½c. for about prime Mixed Western, (10,000 bushels,) in store; 52c. for choice White, car lots; 46c. for New-York Light Mixed; 46c.@47½c. for New-York No. 3; 48c.@48½c. for Mixed State; and 44c. for poor Mixed Western, all car lots....Hay, in less demand and rather weaker in price....Straw and Feed about as last quoted....Clover-seed, quiet, to-day sales reported of a car load of prime State at 14½c., and another of Canada at 14c. ₱ ℔.

HEMP—Of Manila, further sales were made of 1,000 bales by the Archer at Boston on private terms. Market steady but otherwise quiet.

HIDES—Have been less active at about former prices. The week's receipts have been 103,898 Hides; sales, 38,350 Hides, and 25 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 290 Dry Buenos Ayres, from Europe, 20¼ ℔., on private terms; 17,075 Dry Montevideo, part to arrive, 20 to 23 ℔., at 20½c.@21½c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 948 Dry Montevideo seconds, 21¼ ℔., on private terms; 4,625 Dry Central American, 20 ℔., at 17½c.@18c., gold, 60 days, selected; 9,640 Dry Texas and Western, 22 to 25 ℔., part at 19c., currency, 4 months, selected; 1,405 Dry Texas Kips, 10 ℔.; 100 Wet-salted California, 40 ℔.; 1,125 Wet-salted Texas and Western, 45 to 60 ℔., on private terms; 2,245 City Slaughter, 70 ℔., at 9c., currency, cash, and 25 bales Calcutta Buffalo. And to-day, 1,000 Montevideo and 500 Wet-salted Texas, on private terms; and 1,025 Wet-salted California, 42 ℔., to arrive, at 10c.@10¼c., currency....Stock in first hands here this morning, 128,400 Hides and 1,259 bales do., against 136,300 Hides and 1,070 bales do. same time last year.

MOLASSES—Of New-Orleans, 795 bbls. fair to choice sold at 45c.@60c., with small lots of fancy at 61c.@62c. ₱ gallon. Market otherwise very dull.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin in more demand, with Strained Resin quoted at $1 62½@$1 65; good do. at $1 65@$1 67½ ₱ 280 ℔. Sales, 1,800 bbls. Strained, here, at $1 65, and 2,500 bbls. at Wilmington on private terms....Spirits Turpentine inactive at 37c. for merchantable ₱ gallon; sales, 75 bbls., at this price.

NAILS—Have been selling rather more freely on the basis of $2 87½@$3 for common Fence and Sheathing.

PETROLEUM—Crude held with decided firmness, but quiet; quoted at 8¼c.@8⅜c. in bulk, and 11¼c.@11⅜c. in shipping order for early delivery....Refined in limited request, with early delivery at the close 14⅜c.@14½c....Refined, in cases, 19c.@20½c....Naphtha, 9c.@9½c....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close, 14⅛c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, 14⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active and quoted higher....Sales for early delivery have been reported of 500 bbls. new Western Mess for shipment at $20 75 for uninspected and inspected, and 500 bbls. do. uninspected, at $20 75....Western Prime Mess quoted at $19 75@$20; City do., $21 75@$22; Extra Prime, new, $16 ₱ bbl. Sales reported of 300 bbls. uninspected Western Prime Mess at $19 80, and 200 bbls. new Extra Prime at $16....And for forward delivery, Western Mess, February options, quoted at $21; March at $21 10; April at $21 15....Sales since our last, 500 bbls., January options, at $21 for inspected; 250 bbls., February, at $21; and 250 bbls., April, at $21 15....Dressed Hogs in more request, with City quoted at 9⅜c.@10c. for heavy to light, ₱ ℔....Western Hogs at 9c.@9¼c. ₱ ℔....Cut-meats more active and quoted stronger....Sales have been reported of 20,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 10⅜c.@12½c., the latter for 10½ ℔. average; 300 tcs. Pickled Hams, medium to light averages, at 12c.@13c.; 20 bxs. Rib Bellies, heavy, at 10⅜c.; 25 bxs. Short Cut Hams, 15 ℔. average, at 12¼c.; and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within our previous range. Also, for Boston delivery, February option, 500 bxs. Rib Bellies on private terms, and 500 bxs. Backs, also on private terms; the latter quoted at 11⅛c.@11½c. And for Western delivery, 400 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders on private terms, quoted at 7¼c.@7⅜c. ₱ ℔....Bacon quite active, and quoted about ⅛c. ₱ ℔. dearer; sales, 250 bxs. City Long Clear, part at 11⅜c.; 80 bxs. Western Long Clear at 11c., and 50 bxs. Cumberland at 10⅜c. And for Western delivery, 700 bxs. Long and Short Clear at 10⅝c., subsequently quoted at 10⅜c., and 800 bxs. various cuts on private terms. And at Kansas City, 300 bxs. Short Rib, 42 ℔. and less, at 10½c., and 200 bxs. Short Clear at 10⅝c. ₱ ℔....Western Steam Lard was more freely purchased for prompt and forward delivery at an advance of fully 1-16c. ₱ ℔., closing strong and buoyant. The demand for early delivery has been largely on refining account....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 250 tcs. prime at 12⅝c.; 200 tcs. do., for shipment, at 12 11-16c.; 1,500 tcs. do., for refining, at 12 11-16c., closing firmly at this rate; and 100 tcs. off grade at 12½c....And for forward delivery of Western Steam, sales have been made of 3,750 tcs., February option, at 12⅝c.@12 11-16c., closing at 12 11-16c. bid; 1,750 tcs. March at 12 13-16c., closing at 12 13-16c. bid; 4,000 tcs. April at 12 15-16c., closing at 12 15-16c. bid; 250 tcs. May at 13 1-16c., closing at 13 1-16c.@13⅛c.; and 500 tcs. June at 13 3-16c....City Lard has been in fair demand and quoted higher, with sales reported of 250 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 12⅝c., and 100 tcs. No. 1 do., 12⅛c. ₱ ℔....Refined Lard quiet; quoted for the Continent at 13c., and for the West Indies at 12¾c. ₱ ℔....Beef steady; sales, 125 bbls....Beef Hams, Butter, Cheese, and Eggs without further changes of moment....Tallow continues in fair demand at full prices, with sales of 100,000 ℔. good to strictly prime at 9¼c.@9⅜c....Stearine in rather more request, with prime to choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 12⅞c.@13c., and prime City, 13⅛c. ₱ ℔.; sales, 100 tcs. choice Western, reported at 13c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Has been in fair demand, mostly in a jobbing way and quoted steady. We quote fair to choice Carolina at $6 37½@$7 50; Louisiana at $5 75@$6 75; Rangoon at $6 37½@$6 50, currency, and $2 50@$2 55, gold, in bond; Patna at $7 25@$7 50, currency, free, and $4@$4 25, gold, in bond, ₱ 100 ℔.

SALT—Has been in generally limited request, with Liverpool Ground quoted at from $1@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 35@$2 50, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, 25c.; St. Martin's, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Dull at 5⅛c.@5¼c., gold.

SKINS—Deer have been in limited demand at drooping prices. The week's receipts have been 110 bales; sales, 10,000 ℔. Mexican, 6,000 ℔. Para, 5,000 ℔. Central American, 4,000 ℔. Matamoras, and 3,500 ℔. Texas on private terms....Goat have been fairly active at steady rates. The week's receipts have been 1,004 bales; sales, 200 bales Curacoa, 150 bales Mexican, and 65 bales Payta on private terms....We quote Deer thus: Vera Cruz, 42½c.; Guatemala, 47½c.; Sisal, 40c.; Puerto Cabello, 40c.; Angostura, 37½c.; Central American, 35c.@42½c. ₱ ℔. And Goat thus: Tampico, 50c.; Matamoras, 50c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@50c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 45c.@46c.; Curacoa, (selected,) 50c.@52c.; Cape, 37c.; Madras, 50c.; Patna, 30c.@40c.

SOAP—Has been in more demand in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted at 9c.@9½c.; Colgate's Family, 8½c., currency; Eureka, 7c.@7½c., and W. F. Taylor's Family, 7c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been moderately sought after, with Mace quoted at $1 05@$1 10; No. 1 Nutmegs, 98c.@$1 02½; Cassia, 23c.@23½c.; Cloves, 43c.@45c.; East India Pepper, 14c.@14½c.; White Pepper, 23½c.@24½c.; Pimento, 13½c.@13¾c.; Ginger, 8½c.@11c., gold, ₱ ℔.

STARCH—Has been in moderate demand, with Potato quoted at 4¾c.@5c.; Western Corn quoted at 4½c.@5c. ₱ ℔.

SUMAC—Has been quiet, but firm, with Sicily at from $85@$135 for inferior to strictly choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $75@$80 ₱ ton.

SUGARS—Raw inactive on the basis of 7⅞c.@8⅛c. for fair to good Refining. Sales reported to-day, 29 hhds. Centrifugal at 9c., and last evening, 374 hhds. Centrifugal at 9c. and 24 tcs. Belize at 7⅞c. ₱ ℔. Refined unchanged.

WHALEBONE—Has been quoted at $1 20@$1 25, gold, for Arctic, but has been quiet.

WHISKY—Dull; held at $1 11. Sales before 'Change of 25 bbls. at this rate.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights have been quite dull, in the local market, to-day, with rates quoted lower and irregular, particularly depressed in the instance of Grain. The chartering movements have been rather limited, and the market has been quoted weak....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 7d.@7½d. ₱ bushel; 2,400 bags of Coffee, (of recent engagement,) on private terms; and, by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 80,000 bushels Grain at 8¼d.@9¼d. ₱ bushel; 50 tons Hides at 35s.; 950 tons Provisions and Tallow, at 37s. 6d.@40s.; and 30 tons Leather, at 60s. ₱ ton; also a British bark, 454 tons, hence, with Walnut, Dyewood, &c., reported at £850....For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl; and, by steam, 300 bags Seed, reported at 45s. ₱ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 150 bbls. Apples, 150 pks. Tobacco, 400 pks. Provisions, and 4,500 Staves, (reported as of recent shipment,) at current rates....For Bristol, by steam, 5,000 bushels Corn, (prompt shipment, to complete cargo,) reported at 7½d. ₱ 60 ℔....For the east coast of Ireland, direct, a British bark, 532 tons, with about 3,300 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 7s. ₱ quarter, now quoted lower....For Antwerp, by steam, 3,500 Staves, on private terms....For Bremen, by steam, 50 bales Cotton, reported (as of recent shipment,) at ⅞c. ₱ ℔.; 8,100 bushels Corn and 2,000 bushels Rye at 8d. ₱ bushel; 50 bales Leather at 1c. ₱ ℔.; 300 tcs. Lard at 35s. ₱ ton; 600 pks. Mdse. at equal to quoted rates, and 1,350 pks. Tobacco reported at 40s. for hhds. and 15s. for cases....For Hamburg, by steam, 500 pks. Seed reported at 1¾ reichmarks, and 125 tons Provisions at 2 reichmarks....For the Russian Baltic, an American bark, 779 tons, hence, with Cotton, (March clearance,) reported at 7-16d. ₱ ℔....For Gibraltar and Cadiz and back to New-York, an American brig, 496 tons, with general cargo at $4,875, taking out Tobacco, Staves, &c., and back Salt....For the Mediterranean or Trieste direct, a bark, with about 2,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 5s.@5s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Trieste, an Italian bark, 509 tons, hence, with about 3,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; and another, 433 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Resin, on private terms....For Rio Janeiro, an American brig, 399 tons, hence, with Lumber, reported at $17 and primage....For the Continent, a Norwegian bark, 504 tons, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Java, an American bark, 725 tons, hence, with about 25,000 cases Petroleum, and another, 547 tons, hence, with about 16,000 cases do., reported at 37c. ₱ case....For Buenos Ayres, a British bark, 465 tons, and an American bark, 496 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For Bahia, a brig, with about 2,200 bbls. Flour, from Richmond, reported at $1 12½ ₱ bbl....For Porto Cabello and back, an American schooner, about 1,900 bbls. capacity, with general cargo, at $2,100, with other options at proportionate rates....For St. John's, N. F., three barks, 265, 251, and 247 tons, hence with Flour, &c., reported on the basis of 60c.@65c. ₱ bbl....For Mayagues, an American schooner, 237 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at 40c. ₱ bbl....For Porto Rico, an American schooner, about 2,000 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, reported at $1,000, gold....For Porto Rico and back to New-York, an American brig, 217 tons, reported at 40c. for Sugar....For Demerara, an American schooner, about 2,100 bbls. capacity, with general cargo, at 40c. ₱ bbl., and back with Produce, at $1,850....For Port Spain, a British brig, 348 tons, hence, with Shooks, reported at 20c....For St. Jago, a British bark, 400 tons, hence, with Coal, &c., on private terms; and a schooner, with Coal, at $1 50 ₱ ton....For Havana, two schooners, hence, with Hay, reported at 75c.; and another, with empty Casks, at 90c., currency....For St. Domingo City, an American schooner, about 1,900 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, reported at 50c. ₱ bbl....For ports north of Hatteras, a schooner, with Salt, from Cadiz, reported at 11½c. ₱ bushel; several vessels, reported from Havana and Matanzas, on the basis of $4 25 for Sugar....For Boston, a schooner, with Lumber, from Port Royal, reported at $7 50; and several schooners, hence, with coal, at $1 60 ₱ ton....For New-Haven, a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $8....For New-York, several vessels, reported from Havana, on the basis of $4, and $1 for Sugar, in hhds. and bxs., and $2 75 for Molasses; four vessels, from Matanzas, within the range of $4 25@$4 75 for Sugar.

TIMELY WORDS IN GEORGIA.

In a recent issue the Rome (Ga.) *Courier* says: "The reports of murder are becoming altogether too frequent throughout the State, and the people should begin to devise some measures to stop them. The killing of the negro in Chattanooga County by young Johnson, if the facts are correctly reported, is one of the foulest murders on record, and the murderer should be hunted down like a rabid dog and brought to the bar of an outraged justice. The good name of our State was never in more deadly peril than now, and we do beseech our people everywhere to see to it that dishonor and ruin are not brought upon us by the lawless acts of such desperate men. The Governor should offer a reward for this murderer, and the law should be enforced to its severest extent."

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 31, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Lucrezia Borgia, (Italian Opera)—Mlle. Theresa Titiens, Miss Beaumont, Signor Brignoli.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Married in Haste.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Pique—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Rose Michel—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Julius Cæsar—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—False Shame—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. Arnott, Miss Marie Gordon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance—Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Songs, Dances, Drama, Farce—Mr. Josh Hart.

COLOSSEUM.—Grand Spectacle Diorama of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—Novelty and Variety Entertainment—Tony Pastor.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Burlesque, Songs, and Negro Comicalities—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—At 11:30—Lecture by Dr. John Lord—"On Mohammed."

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—Vaudeville and Novelty Entertainment.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Speaker Kerr has caused it to be made known that he will "stand in hearty co-operation" with the Indiana Democrats in nominating Gov. Hendricks for the Presidency. It is rather an irregular, and not altogether a prudent course, on the part of the Speaker of the House to commit himself to the support of a particular candidate so long before the canvass. It is not necessary for us to discuss the merits or strength of Gov. Hendricks just now, although there is much to be said on the subject when the proper time comes. We are inclined to think, however, that Mr. Kerr will not have rendered his own position easier by the letter he has just written. What will Mr. Tilden think of it? Now Mr. Tilden and his friends were very active in getting Mr. Kerr elected Speaker. Did they put themselves to all that trouble only that their candidate might pledge himself to the support of a Western Democrat, who is a little more than weak on the subject of inflation?

There is to be another caucus of the Democrats to-morrow evening. If this session should turn out to be a disastrous failure for that party, no one will ever be able to say that it was because the leaders did not see each other often enough in caucus. It appears that the hard-money Democrats would be glad to allow the session to drag on without attempting to embody their views in legislation, but the inflationists are not disposed to assent to that arrangement. They are tired of playing a waiting game. The contest between the two sections of the party has been postponed by the exercise of some little tact on the part of two or three of the leaders, but the time seems to have come when the trial of strength will have to be made. The public will not be sorry for it, since it is clearly very desirable that we should know how the majority of the Democrats stand on the one vital question of the day. We hope, therefore, that the dissatisfied Democrats will "insist upon their rights" to-morrow evening, and that we shall know exactly what they want and how they propose to get it. By all means let them come out of the thick woods into the open.

It is said that Mr. Morrison will introduce a new tariff for the consideration of the House early this week—perhaps to-day. It is also rumored that the tariff in question is the work of the "Parsee," of the *World*, who rather got the better of Mr. Horace Greeley in a discussion on protection some few years ago. The new schedule is reported to be very much simpler than the one at present in operation; and it might easily be that without subjecting the ingenuity of the framer to any very great strain. A revision of the tariff would, at least, be a useful work for the Democrats to attempt, though we should not be very sanguine as to the results.

The repeal of the Resumption act is still the chief object which the Western inflationists have at heart. Mr. Landers, of Indiana, is the present leader of the Democratic column against the bill. Mr. Holman proposed its entire repeal—Mr. Landers would content himself with striking out the part which provides for the return to specie payments on Jan. 1, 1879. It will be admitted that this is a very important part. We do not see, however, that it can be reconciled with the principle avowed by the Democrats of this State at their last two conventions, to admit of "no step backward." The Resumption act received the support of most persons who are really in favor of hard money, and although the date at which its principal clause will take effect is still far distant, no one questions that it is a practical measure, honestly designed to accomplish a purpose which is admitted to be essential to the national prosperity. The Democrats in the House may vote for its repeal, but they are probably mistaken in supposing that the country will approve of that step.

Even in time of peace, the greater part of the revenues of Cuba is absorbed by expenditures, but the latest statement of the financial affairs of the colony is surprising. In addition to the acknowledged public debt, which is eighty million dollars, there is now a deficiency which amounts to forty or fifty millions, the exact figures being probably unknown to persons outside of the Government. It was stated in the Spanish Cortes in 1871 that the deficiency for the preceding year, when the Government was carrying on an energetic campaign, was eleven million dollars. It has steadily increased until it has reached the above-named sum, and the accounts of the Army, Navy, and Civil Departments are largely in arrears. In ordinary times, the receipts of the Cuban Government from all sources have been nearly thirty million dollars per year. A long and wasteful war has reduced this income, and has placed the balance on the wrong side of the ledger.

The expounding of the law of this State in regard to black-mail operations, just made in the Supreme Court, should have a wholesome effect upon a class of criminals which is probably larger than most people suspect. In the case referred to, the counsel of a man, convicted of attempting to black-mail a person employed by the *Sun* newspaper, sought to obtain a reversal of judgment on the ground that the offender had not made direct threats. He had, however, given his intended victim to understand that, unless he complied with certain conditions, he would be denounced. The court, in overruling the plea of the counsel, held that this was sufficient to determine guilt. The threat to accuse was made manifest, and it was immaterial whether this was done boldly or meanly, openly or by insinuation. Fortunately for the ends of justice, the threatened man in this instance was courageous enough to denounce the threatener, who expected to shield himself behind a technical plea. Black-mailers trade on the timidity of people who "would sooner pay than have any trouble." Hence their success.

THE CONTRACTION BUGBEAR.

Ex-Secretary McCulloch recently remarked, with characteristic Scotch shrewdness, that people were more frightened by the appearance than by the reality of contraction; and that, if the retirement of the greenbacks, begun when he was Secretary of the Treasury, could have been carried on without the public suspecting it, it might have continued until the circulation had been reduced to its proper limits without exciting alarm. The truth of this remark is illustrated by the public feeling regarding the operation of the financial measures now in force. The whole tribe of alarmists, speculators, and visionaries, which constitutes the main body of the army of inflationists, have set up the cry that contraction of the currency is going on at a disastrous rate, and that the safety of the country requires that it should be checked. If the expressions of one of its members are to be trusted, even the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives has yielded to this clamor, and is now endeavoring to devise some measure which will secure specie payments without contraction.

The fact is, that, although there has been a considerable reduction of the currency under the joint operation of the acts of June 20, 1874, and of Jan. 14, 1875, a large part of the apparent reduction at which so much alarm is manifested is entirely fictitious, so far as the actual amount of money in circulation is concerned. The actual decrease in the amount of greenbacks and bank-notes in circulation since the passage of the act of June 20, 1874, as shown by the report of the Controller of the Currency, is only about thirteen millions of dollars. This reduction is less than two per cent. of the currency in circulation on June 20, 1874, and is so slight that its effect on anything else than the imagination of the inflationists is not worth considering. It is customary, however, in dealing with this question, to treat the entire amount of legal tenders deposited in the Treasury by national banks, to retire their circulation, as a real reduction of the volume of the currency, instead of taking into account, as we have done, only the actual reduction of the circulation by destruction. In this way an apparent reduction of upward of twenty-nine millions of dollars may be figured out.

This method of treating the subject is misleading. So far as the intentions and disposition of the banks are concerned, this is a *bona fide* surrender of their circulation. But when we speak of contraction of the currency, we can have reference only to the actual amount in circulation, and not to any remote, potential reduction of its volume. The deposits of legal tenders for the retirement of the bank circulation cannot be considered as contracting the currency until the bank-notes provided for are actually redeemed and destroyed, for the reason that, while on the one hand the bank-notes continue in circulation, on the other the legal tenders deposited may be paid out and put in circulation by the Treasury on the very next day. If the greenbacks were locked up and reserved for this specific purpose, as are those deposited for legal-tender certificates, the case would be different. But this is not required by the law. The Treasury treats these deposits as it does all others of like nature, just as a broker treats the funds to the credit of his customers—that is, it uses them to pay whatever legitimate claims may be made upon it, retaining only a sufficient balance of actual cash to meet probable demands.

But this discussion is of interest only as properly settling the facts of the case. A more important question is—what are the reasons that have induced the banks, in the teeth of the clamor for more money, to surrender the use of so large a portion of their circulation? If the demand for money is so great, why should these corporations, whose greed for gain has been so much condemned of late, voluntarily forego the opportunity for profiting by it? The question furnishes its own answer. There is no such real demand for money from responsible borrowers, and the banks have surrendered their circulation simply because it has ceased to be to their advantage to retain it. It is noteworthy, too, that the reduction is largest in those sections from which the demand for more money is most importunate—the West and South. What, then, is the explanation of the singular phenomenon that, while the people in those sections are crying aloud for more money, the banks, whose chief object is to supply this demand, are withdrawing their circulation? Simply this, that the classes from whom this cry arises are not the classes to which banks care to lend their funds, because they are not able to furnish the security which prudent bankers exact. Their need for money is doubtless sore and pressing. Their real need, however, is for capital, not currency. Misled by false financial teachings, they have adopted the false notion that plentiful issues of currency by either the Government or the banks would help them out of their straits. The lack of capital it is not the province of banks to supply. The loans of banks are necessarily made on short time, for commercial purposes, and on personal security. Both the law and their own safety require that they should have their assets in such shape that they can realize on them at short notice. But advances to be of help to a poor and struggling community must be made on long time and mainly on real property. In such cases, banks can be of but little help, and it is not surprising that many of the banks in the West and South, finding themselves unable to use their circulation profitably in legitimate ways, have availed themselves of the privilege afforded by the present laws of withdrawing it from circulation. As for the lack of capital, that can be supplied only by time, hard work, and the development of the resources of the country.

FURNITURE AND ART.

The relays of young housekeepers who have come on the stage during the last few years ought to be able to make their homes as beautiful as heart could desire, if profuse and minute advice could secure that result. We do not remember a period in which instruction in the proper and æsthetic methods of house furnishing and decoration was more general or more readily accessible. It is to be had from formal volumes, from magazines, from the daily papers, and from any number of critical and suggestive ladies and gentlemen in the circle of each young couple's acquaintance. It is true that there is a bewildering variety in the opinions and recommendations volunteered, and that one feels the necessity of clinging with blind faith to some one guide, scorning and deprecating all others. We cannot expect to regard with any comfort wonderful achievements in lambrequins, and in sofas and dressing bureaus, draped and decorated with crétonne after the directions of the most popular fashion paper, if we pay any attention whatever to the formidable denunciation of these things in our favorite monthly. We must stick to one thing or to the other. Either we must derive repose from the contemplation of *applique* embroidery and home-made camp-chairs, or we must surrender ourselves to the dictation of the disciples of Morris & Co. In either case we may not get perfect peace. We may be unable, at successive periods, to avoid a sickening feeling that our household art is an imperfect, ignorant, shallow, pretentious, and altogether "false" thing. But if our various guides are of as great authority as they generally profess to be, there is nothing for it but to make a choice more or less arbitrary, and then to hang out our banners on the outer wall, and stoutly contend that what we have done is right.

We are bound to say, however, that the authority assumed by most writers on this very interesting and important subject is not only not justly theirs, but is in its essence a piece of offensive impertinence. Happily all are not equally guilty. Mr. Clarence Cook, for instance, in his article in *Scribner's*, takes pains to disavow any autocratic pretensions, though he is far from conciliatory in his general tone. He has, moreover, an unquestioned superiority in knowledge, and a clearness in giving the reasons for his views which make his writing valuable in spite of its occasional disagreeableness. It is not to be doubted that articles of the kind he writes are read with pleasure and profit by a very large circle of people, mostly young, who are anxious to carry out pertinent suggestions, and have a genuine desire to give their homes a real and permanent beauty. The trouble with most of them is that they do not clearly know how this is to be done, and when they undertake to apply the notions of Mr. Cook, or of any other of their many æsthetic advisers, they expose themselves to infinite chances of annoyance from the imperfect way in which they are able to go to work, or from absolute failure. To this class of sincere students of the beautiful we have a suggestion to make, which as it is not very specific, and does not pretend to be authoritative, may prove of some help to them. It is that they frankly confess to themselves their own imperfect knowledge, and proceed to remedy it by the method in which similar wants in other departments of life are remedied—viz., by experiment and study. Let them proceed carefully and slowly, not undertaking radical and complete changes, nor exhausting their means and their patience at one effort. Let them be at first content with the simple necessary furniture, as modest and as little conspicuous as possible, adding ornament and decoration, either in separate objects or in new articles substituted for old, slowly. If, after any moderate change or addition made with deliberation, time is taken to become accustomed to the effect, and to gradually gain a just conception of its advantage or disadvantage, there will, we are inclined to think, be more progress and less mistakes, and a final result much more satisfactory than when sudden and complete revolutions are made.

In pursuing this course it will be, we believe, safe to rely on one rule, which is now generally recognized as a sound one wherever beautiful homes are found—and that is that ornament ought never to conflict, or to appear to conflict, with use. Thus tables, the legs of which are so curved as to offer apparently little support to their load, picture-frames which either by their size or brilliancy, or over-decoration, draw the eye from the picture itself; lounges and chairs so curved and carved as to be, or to seem, uncomfortable; these, and other objects of like character, are pretty sure to become wearying sooner or later. With this simple rule of the subordination of decoration to use in all things intended for use, and with care and candor at every gradual step, we venture to predict that any of our readers, who wish to do so, can find their way with reasonable certainty in the apparently devious path of household art.

NO MILK, NO BREAKFAST.

The discussion as to the value of the lactometer as a test of the purity of milk calls attention to the importance which that fluid has assumed as a beverage. As to the dispute over the lactometer, in its present condition, "it's a very pretty quarrel as it stands." On one side we have the Board of Health and Prof. Chandler, with the heavy weight of official authority and high scientific attainment; on the other the dexterous Dr. Doremus, driving home his blows, quick, ready, and self-possessed, and with him appear to be the large milk-dealers, who, strange to say, object to the lactometer test on the ground that it prevents them from bringing absolutely pure milk into the New-York market! Now, far be it from us, from any body, from the Board of Health itself, to cast a straw, even in the way of a test, across the path of honest dealers in milk who ask of us only the boon of bringing their milk to our doors in a state absolutely pure. Such men, as the rural lecture critic said to Dr. Bellows, "ought to be for'aded." They are not only benefactors, but curiosities, and we are not quite sure that the proper thing to do would not be to receive their first milk-train through a triumphal arch, brilliantly studded with broken lactometers, and to have choirs of young maidens in milk-white robes strew flowers before their distributing wagons. We fear, however, that this event is very remotely in the future; for although it seems to be agreed that the lactometer is not absolutely trustworthy as an only test of the purity of milk, it is also insisted upon by one side, and not denied by the other, that when it has a little help, it is a very sure protector against adulteration. If, then, those self-denying dealers must wait until the lactometer is entirely suppressed, we shall probably never see them on their milky way to the Island of Manhattan.

That milk should be widely used, and be an important adjunct to the table and the kitchen, and almost absolutely necessary as an article of diet for children, is, of course, not remarkable—it is but natural; and milk has had that place as an article of food from the days when all men were savages. But the necessity of milk at the breakfast-table is a comparatively new fact in the history of food. That it is thus necessary, every person whose memory reaches back only to last Winter well knows. Breakfast could not be had in many houses "because the milk-man had not come." The whole City stood still, for a while at least, waiting the coming of the milk trains. The day could not be decently and comfortably begun without milk. As we have said, this is a new necessity. It dates only from the introduction of coffee and tea as table beverages. That is little more than a hundred years; for they had long been in use as luxuries, to be sipped at coffee-houses, or from delicate china cups at the tables of the wealthy, before they came into common use as the staple beverages of the breakfast table. Before that time, small beer was drunk at breakfast, by our foremothers as well as our forefathers. They took it either pure and simple, or made into a warm posset, spiced, perhaps, or at least stirred with a sprig of rosemary. Ladies of the highest rank took their pint of beer at breakfast, and sometimes even more. And it is at least possible that their beer was more wholesome drink than the tea and the coffee by which it has been displaced. According to all accounts, and judging by the portraits that have come down to us, they were at least quite as healthy and as handsome as their descendants are. It is not improbable that coffee and tea are the causes of the great increase in nervous complaints which has taken place during the last hundred years or so, in both sexes, but particularly among women. And tea, when it is drawn strong, as it too frequently is, and drunk freely with solid food, without a doubt delays digestion, weakens the stomach, and brings on dyspepsia.

It is remarkable that milk has become almost as important as part of what is called a cup of coffee or cup of tea, as the coffee or the tea itself. This is entirely a Western custom. The people of the countries whence tea and coffee came never mix milk with them. They would regard milk so used as an abomination. Nor do they use coffee and tea as a part of any meal. They take them by themselves. The Chinaman and the Russian, who have the best tea in the world, take it pure and simple, without any condiment whatever, even sugar; but a thin slice of lemon is sometimes dropped into the almost boiling fluid. But with us the morning cup of coffee is often in reality only a cup of hot milk, highly flavored with a strong decoction of the berry; and the cup of tea, particularly with drinkers of souchong, which some call English breakfast tea, is very richly tempered and softened with milk or cream. Now to this we have become so wedded that not one in a thousand of us thinks that he can make a breakfast without coffee or tea, and without milk to put into it. Diana of Poictiers, with her skin of lilies and roses, or one of Queen Elizabeth's maids of honor, if she could see us, impatient because we lacked half a gill of milk, would look at us with scorn and wonder. That babes might need milk she could understand; but bearded men! And what stuff we too often receive after we have waited!—a compounded fluid which lacks every quality of genuine milk except that it is rather whitish than otherwise, and may be poured into a cup of tea or coffee.

Might it not be wise, and would it not be possible, for us to free ourselves from our bondage to the milkman? More especially as there seems no prospect of getting pure milk without adopting the Havana fashion of driving the cow to the door and milking the required quantity before our eyes, which in New-York would be rather difficult.

A DARK DEED.

On Saturday afternoon a human head was found in a Greenpoint lumber-yard. Soon afterward it was identified as the head of William W. Simmons, a wagon-maker, who had been missing since 9 o'clock Thursday night, when he left his lodgings with the manifest intention of returning soon. Yesterday one of his fellow-workmen, Andre Fuche by name, was arrested on suspicion, and, when confronted with the evidence of his guilt, he confessed his crime. It appears that Simmons spent the last night of his life at Fuche's house, and was there killed by Fuche, who, in a vain attempt to dispose of the body of his victim, threw the portion just found into the lumber-yard. As the two men were seen together on Thursday, and as some other slight evidence pointed toward Fuche as the guilty man, he was at first detained and then charged with the crime. A search of his house resulted in producing conclusive evidence of his guilt. Other portions of the body were found; and, finally, his wife and step-daughter corroborated the confession which he tardily made. There is no longer any doubt as to the killing of Simmons by Fuche.

Fuche's statement is that, on his return from a beer-shop, where he had gone to buy drinks for the party, he was stung to madness by the conduct of his wife and his comrade. This, however, is contradicted by his wife and her little girl, a child eight years old. The woman says she left Simmons partially intoxicated when she went to bed that night, and that she found the dead body in the same room when she rose next day. The little girl tells the same story, with the additional statement that she saw her step-father commit the murder, the particulars of which she relates with terrible reality. It appears that the terrified murderer was able to keep his family from telling what had happened, while he tried to make away with the remains of Simmons. As desperate men have often done when in this frightful position, he thought to conceal all traces of his crime by severing the parts of the dead body and consuming or hiding them. By one of those strange freaks, which so often drive guilty men to exposure, he left the most easily recognizable member of the body where it was found, and where it seemed to lead straight to his door.

The motive for this dark crime is not yet apparent. Just now it is not of great moment. That the criminal has been found, and promptly found, is most important. Human life is held in such light esteem, manslayers so often escape utterly, or without serious inconvenience, that it may be said that society is more than ever insecure while the perpetrator of an atrocious murder is at large. It may be added that society is relentless and uneasy until the slayer is discovered and caught. What is done with him afterward very soon becomes a matter of comparative indifference. It is quite possible that the impatience which frontier people show when they lynch a regularly convicted felon is partly due to their fear of themselves. They execute the criminal before they run any risk of forgetting his crime. In Fuche's case, the whole revolting story of his guilt has been quickly told. The blood of his victim has cried up against him from the ground. The evidence of his crime is complete, and he furnished the most important clue. So far as we can see, it now only remains for him to secure an "able lawyer," and put in the plea of insanity.

QUARANTINE AFFAIRS.

A few years ago, the manner in which the law relating to quarantine affairs was carried out by the Health Officer of the port was such as to create the utmost dissatisfaction among the mercantile community. It was charged that he unnecessarily detained vessels; that the period of detention was too long; that the charges were exorbitant, and that the duties of the office were discharged solely for the self-aggrandizement and pecuniary advantage of the Health Officer himself. Some of these charges against Dr. Carnochan were no doubt exaggerated, but enough remained to make it apparent that the Health Officer and the merchants could never agree, and when he left office, about three years ago, and was succeeded by Dr. Vanderpoel, the ship-owners presented him with no complimentary resolutions on his retirement. They did not bewail his loss, or hope for his return at a future period, but anxiously hoped that Dr. Vanderpoel would not follow in the footsteps of his predecessor. In this they were not disappointed. The new Health Officer, while strictly guarding the City against the introduction of contagious disease, does not detain vessels longer than is absolutely necessary; his charges for fumigating infected ships have not been considered unreasonable or excessive—and, on the whole, he has used the powers of his office in such a manner as to give general satisfaction.

The Legislature last year appointed a committee to inquire into and report on the affairs of this department, and they have presented two reports—a majority and a minority one—in which their views are set forth. In neither of these reports do we perceive a recommendation for the modification of the powers of the Health Officer, which modification has been demanded by many of the most prominent ship-owners. While they are perfectly satisfied with the manner in which the law is at present administered by Dr. Vanderpoel and his assistants, they demand such a change as shall forever prevent a repetition of the abuses which existed under the administration of former officials. They think that, as far as possible, the fees should be fixed by the Legislature, and not left to the discretion of the Health Officer, who as a pecuniary interest in the amount, and whose judgment is liable to be influenced by considerations of a personal nature. Any change in the laws governing Quarantine affairs which does not provide for a settlement of this question, will be imperfect and unsatisfactory.

The evidence taken by the Assembly Committee developed the fact that both the Commissioners and the Health Officer agree that the fees are sufficient to cover all the expenses of quarantine, except, perhaps, those necessary for repairs of buildings and boats. The majority report recommends that the present commission be abolished, that the authority now vested in it be transferred to the Health Officer, and that a Board of Appeals be constituted, consisting of the Presidents of the Chamber of Commerce, the Ship-owners' Association, and the Board of Health of this City. They further recommend that hereafter no appropriations be made by the State for the maintenance of Quarantine, except for necessary repairs, and that the money earned by the State boats for the transportation of passengers and mails, and that derived from the care of the sick on Dix Island, be accounted for and paid by the Health Officer to the State, and that all salaries be paid by that officer out of the fees received by him.

Mr. W. H. Gedney, who signs the minority report, dissents from his colleagues in some important points. He is in favor of retaining the commission, and consequently objects to the appellate board recommended by the majority. He would enlarge the power of the Commissioners by giving them authority to appoint the assistants or deputies of the Health Officer, as well as the employes of the department, a right now possessed solely by the Health Officer. He also recommends that they be granted power to fix the salary of the Health Officer, and that all funds be under their control, and the surplus, if any, to be applied to repairs of the Quarantine buildings. Mr. Gedney closes with a recommendation which should meet the approval of the Legislature. He suggests that officials be prohibited from having any pecuniary interest in lighterage and stevedoring, or from receiving any revenues or fees beyond those fixed by the proper authorities.

AMUSEMENTS.

BRIEF MENTION.

Mme. Titiens is to sing in "Lucrezia Borgia" at the Academy of Music, to-night.

"False Shame" will be represented this evening at the Brooklyn Theatre.

Mr. Oliver Doud Byron acts in "Thoroughbred" at Wood's Museum, to-night.

The Olympic Theatre will to-night present a new pantomime called "See Saw," and the Eagle Theatre and Theatre Comique will rejuvenate their respective programmes.

The successful American comedy called "Running a Corner," by Mr. J. B. Runnion, of Chicago, will be brought out this evening at the Arch Street Theatre, in Philadelphia.

Noble H. Hill, a well-known merchant of Boston, has succeeded the late B. W. Thayer in the proprietorship of the Boston Theatre. The firm will hereafter be styled Tompkins & Hill.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

IMMENSE DEFICIT IN THE TREASURY—CORRUPTION—SECRET INTERCOURSE BETWEEN REBELS AND THEIR FRIENDS IN TOWNS.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Mr. Williams, United States Vice Consul General at Havana, says the present deficit in the Treasury, which is independent of the public debt already contracted—which is upward of eighty million dollars—amounts to at least between forty and fifty million dollars, it being caused principally by arrears of four or five months' pay to the Army, Naval, and Civil Departments, as well as to those of Justice, Police, and all the minor branches of Government, and interest on bonds and other debts. Minister Cushing, in a letter to the Secretary of State, dated November last, says: "I have called your attention in previous dispatches to the two great evils of equal magnitude which, by the unanimous voice of the Spaniards, impede the pacification of Cuba, namely, the insurrection and the corruption of administration. Discovery is now made here of another evil in Cuba as great, it is said, as the other two, namely, clandestine understanding of the insurgents with sympathizers residing in all the cities and also in the towns of less importance, as well as in the plantations, by means of which the insurgents obtain and communicate information as to the movements of troops, and even obtain supplies of provisions and munitions of war. This general fact is beginning to occupy much attention at Madrid."

BIG SANDY CREEK, NEW-YORK.

RESULTS OF AN EXAMINATION BY MEMBERS OF THE ENGINEER CORPS—THE PROJECT FOR A NEW HARBOR.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Several days ago the Secretary of War communicated to the House copies of the reports from Major John M. Wilson, of the Corps of Engineers, of the survey of the mouth of Big Sandy Creek, and of an examination for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability and cost of constructing a canal and lock around the rapids in the St. Lawrence River at Waddington, N. Y. It appears from the report that the present project is as follows:

> In order to open the channel through the bar at the mouth of the creek, for the purpose of constructing a harbor of refuge and for the benefit of vessels trading at this port, it is now proposed to construct parallel piers over the bar, 150 feet apart, each 1,800 feet long and 20 feet wide; to dredge the channel between them to a depth of twelve feet at mean water level; to protect the shores of the creek on each side, near the mouth, by pile revetment, and to construct a short pile pier, projecting from the east bank of the south branch, so as to direct the current into the channel between the piers. It is hoped that after this is done the freshets will be able to keep the channel open. The rise of water during the Spring freshets is two feet, and in the Fall about one foot. In the Spring they last about three weeks, and in the Fall about as many days.
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> The water was below the ordinary mean level of the lake when the survey was made, so that we were unable to obtain the velocity during freshets; but I am informed by an old resident of the place that the current during the Spring rise runs from six to eight miles an hour. This, if confined within the piers, will be amply sufficient to clear the channel. In locating the piers, they have been placed at an angle of about one hundred and seven degrees with the shore, north of the mouth of the creek, and in a direction about twenty-seven degrees south of west. For this position I have two reasons: the one, on account of the ridge of bowlders previously mentioned running through the bar, which would be difficult to excavate and which will afford an excellent foundation for the cribs; and the other, because I was anxious that they should not be in the direction of the heaviest seas. I have located them at an angle of about seventy-two degrees with the direction of the prevailing and worst storms, which come from the north-west. As the bar is formed by sand driven in by the heavy seas, this sand will be swept against the north pier, or across the entrance, instead of up the channel between the piers. The plan proposed is somewhat similar to that of Capt. Maurice, the direction of the piers being more to the south-west; he depended upon the freshet to clear the bar and the ordinary current to keep it open; but, by extended cultivation since the time of his survey evaporation has been diminished, the drainage increased, and the floods hurried forward more rapidly into the country below, so that the Spring freshets exhaust themselves in a shorter period, and the current during the Summer is very slight, while the bar is formed between August and December. It is, therefore, proposed to dredge out the channel, and from the direction of the piers it is hoped that the freshets will be able to keep it clear. The survey and chart of this creek were made by Mr. William P. Judson, Assistant Engineer, whose report is transmitted herewith. The estimated cost of the project is as follows:

3,600 linear feet of pier at $40 per foot	$144,000
500 linear feet of pile-dike revetments at $6 per foot	3,000
80 linear feet of pile-dike at $10 per foot	800
Dredging 52,000 cubic yards, measured in position, at 35 cents per yard	18,200
Contingencies, ten per cent	16,600
Total	$182,600

Big Sandy Creek is a port of entry in the Collection District of Cape Vincent. The amount of revenue collected during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, was $362 08. The value of imports was $25,000, and they consisted of salt, flour, shorts mill-feed of all kinds, water-lime, lumber, &c. The Collector of Ellisburg was unable to inform me of the value or character of the exports. Four vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 129 tons, entered and cleared during the year. The nearest lighthouse is at Stony Point, ten miles distant. Fort Ontario, at the mouth of the Oswego River, is the nearest work of defense.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

THE STATE CONSTITUTION IN CONFLICT WITH ITSELF—THE SENATE AND THE GOVERNOR'S NOMINATIONS—THE BILL TAXING CHURCH PROPERTY—REVENUE FROM RAILROAD TAXATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Trenton, Sunday, Jan. 30, 1876.

The Legislature at its session during the past week meet with a constitutional point which will probably lead to a difference of opinion between the legislative and executive departments of the State Government. Paragraph 2 of section 2 of article 7 of the old Constitution provides as follows: "Judges of the Court of Common Pleas shall be appointed by the Senate and General Assembly in joint meeting." One of the amendments adopted last Fall amends paragraph 1 of the same section and article so as to take the appointment of these Judges from the joint Houses, and give it, along with the appointments of Supreme Court Judges and Chancellor, to the Governor, with the approval of the Senate. Then each of the succeeding paragraphs of the old Constitution is by other amendments, moved up one peg. No. 3 being substituted for No. 2, just as though the latter had been expunged; but no amendment, in terms, strikes paragraph No. 2 from the organic law, so that the Constitution, when printed, presents the anomaly of having two separate paragraphs numbered "2," and of providing in two succeeding paragraphs two different modes of appointing the Common Pleas Judges. A number of vacancies occur on the bench of that court within a few weeks, and the question as to whether with the Legislature or the Governor rests the appointing power was mooted in the caucus the other evening. Some of the members held that of course the new law overrides the old one, and that the Governor is to nominate and the Senate confirm. Others answered by holding that the courts have no right to inquire which is the newer feature of the organic law of the State. No decision was arrived at, but the matter will be further discussed in the joint caucus to be held on Wednesday of next week.

The possible refusal of the Senate to act upon Gov. Bedle's nominations for Secretary of State and Clerk in Chancery, unless Mr. Wilson is renominated for State Prison Keeper, has led to considerable discussion as to how the vacancies will be filled, in case the Governor does not yield. The Constitution provides that both shall hold their offices for five years, with no provision that either shall hold over until his successor shall have been appointed and confirmed. Mr. Kelsey's term as Secretary of State will expire April 6; Mr. Little's, as Clerk in Chancery, on March 17, and it would seem that the offices become vacant on those dates, though Chancery would be left without a Clerk and the State without a Secretary. Another clause of the Constitution, which will probably bear upon the question, unless the session should prove to be an unusually long one, provides that "When a vacancy happens during the recess of the Legislature in any office which is to be filled by the Governor and Senate, * * * the Governor shall fill such vacancy." The Legislature generally adjourns on the last Friday in March, so that the vacancy in the Secretary of State's office can be filled by the Governor under the clause just quoted. But the commission of the Chancery Clerk will most surely expire during the present session. The office will become vacant, and probably will remain so, unless the Governor and the Senate can agree.

The Democrats of the House and the Democratic press throughout the State have attempted to foist upon the Republicans the responsibility for reopening the religious question by pointing to the introduction, a few days ago, of Mr. Carey's bill repealing the exemption from assessments of the Benedictine Sisters, a Catholic order of Elizabeth. They generally misrepresent the purpose of the bill by saying that it is to make the order's property liable to taxation. The fact is, that the bill makes the order liable, like any other religious corporation, of whatever denomination, only to assessments for street improvements. The clause exempting the Benedictine Sisters from assessment is said to have been smuggled through the Legislature from which they received their charter. The Sisters have already been released, by reason of the exemption, from one assessment of $450, which was paid by the city.

The subject of railroad taxation having been brought into prominence by the Governor's recommendations in his annual Message and the introduction of Senator Abbett's bill, the value of railroad property in the State is very generally the subject of inquiry. Gov. Bedle estimates the value of railroad property, including equipment and appendages, to be affected by the bill at $125,000,000, in round numbers. A tax of one-half of one per cent. on this would produce $625,000. The united New-Jersey railroad and canal companies are bound to pay into the Treasury at least $[illegible] for each year, under an act abolishing transit duties, which was accepted by them. The two sources of revenue, it is computed, will bring into the State Treasury about nine hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The companies, excepting the united roads, paid last year to the State, only $[illegible] 32.

THE EXCAVATIONS AT OLYMPIA.

THE WORK OF THE GERMAN COMMISSION—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY MEN EMPLOYED.

A correspondent of the *Athenæum* gives the following account of the progress of the excavations which are being carried on at Olympia by the German Commission. The works began in October last, Dr. Hirschfeld representing the German, and Dr. Athanatius Demetriades the Greek Government. The first trench was continued in a straight line with the desultory diggings carried on by the French in 1829, when some fragments of cornices and of slabs of a ceiling indicated the vicinity of the site of the Temple of Jupiter. The soil here excavated by the Germans gave evidence of formation during the third or fourth century of our era. Two trenches were dug—one to carry off the rain-waters and the other to reconnoitre, so to say, the ground. In the latter hewn blocks of stone were met with, and the base of a Doric column. Toward the end of November, Dr. Demetriades, writing to an Athenian periodical, announced the active prosecution of the excavations, with 120 men, at a depth of over four French metres, this bed of earth being the alluvial soil deposited over the site of ancient Altis, in the course of the last ten or fifteen centuries, by the yearly overflow of the Alpheus, and presenting no traces of human habitation. At the bottom, however, of the trench thus dug out, a shattered inscription of the Achæan Confederation, and near it a silver coin of Probus were found; also a succession of foundations of several buildings, evidently of a recent period, as was proved by the presence in their construction of marble blocks taken from the more ancient edifices. Shortly after, a Doric capital, with its abacus in excellent preservation, made its appearance, and was considered as belonging to one of the columns supporting the eastern pediment of the temple. This supposition was borne out by the further discovery of fragments of the marble tiles described by Pausanias as composing the roof of the temple. A considerable number of fragments of terra-cotta water conduits and ornaments—some bearing traces of color and of good workmanship, but of later period—were found; also spear-heads and fragments of bronze objects, some of them gilt, the most important being a small lion resting on two serpents—possibly the handle of some large vessel—and a brooch in excellent condition, and almost identical in form with those used to this day in fastening lace worn round the neck. A short pause now ensued, owing to the great rainfall; but the works were soon resumed, and the expectations of the commission began at last to be realized and their zeal rewarded. The trunk of a statue, presenting every appearance of a work of the highest art, was unearthed. The head, arms, and legs are missing, but the drapery, which is of the most exquisite workmanship, and other marks of this torso, bear evidence sufficient to warrant the supposition that it is the statue of Jupiter—one of the group of figures adorning the pediment of the temple. The life-size head of a terra-cotta statue—important insomuch as it offers conclusive proof of the use by the ancients of this material for large statues—was the last acquisition reported by letter from Olympia. On the last day of the old year, however, a telegram was received by the King from Dr. Demetriades, announcing a discovery which has filled Athens with joy. The statue of Niké (Victory)—also one of the group in the pediment—has been found, embedded in the soil alluvial soil, in an almost perfect condition—as if it had only yesterday been taken down from its exhalted pedestal. It is said to be a figure of unmatched beauty and grandeur; and what gives it a still higher value is the fact that the name of Praxiteles himself (?) is engraved on it. This much is as yet known, but details are eagerly awaited. Certain, however, it is that we may look forward to the most valuable acquisitions for science and art from this undertaking. Archæological discovery is eagerly pursued in every part of the land, of which it may be said that not a spadeful can be turned without revealing some new treasure of its most glorious epoch. It is announced that a temple dedicated to Serapis has been discovered at the Bay of Grammata, in the Island of Syros.

ITALIAN NOTES.

SPECULATION AND ACTION.

WHAT MAY FOLLOW A SOLUTION OF THE EASTERN QUESTION—THE POLICY TOWARD FRANCE—LOOKING TO THE CENTENNIAL—PROGRESSIVE PLANS—PREPARATIONS FOR THE AMERICAN EXHIBITION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, Jan. 10, 1876.

The visits of ceremony always made at the beginning of the year to the Vatican and the Quirinal Palace ended, leisure is again found to follow with attention current affairs. Italy, with the several other European powers most interested, is watching the evolutions of the Turkish question with as much concern as any domestic topic excites. All see that the irresistible fatality which shapes the destinies of the Mohammedan races, and belongs not less to the Oriental nature, is to bring on before long the supreme issue of the breaking up of the Ottoman power. The certainty of such an event conceded, the important point afterward to be settled is in what proportion are the parties contending for the effects of the moribund State to share in the final division. We begin to hear for the first time of Tunis as a province coveted by Italy. Lying, as it does, directly to the south of the Peninsula and the Islands of Sicily and Sardinia, it would strengthen, perhaps, the position of this country in an alliance of the powers of the West, if it should ever come to be a question of defending the freedom of the Mediterranean against the attempted Russian domination of the future, which certain distempered fancies from time to time take pleasure in prophesying. The ancient associations of Tunis with Italy, under the name of Carthage, would give a kind of romantic justice to a union with the country which so many centuries back was the antagonist and rival which brought about its ruin. But it may be suggested that if Tunis, in the general breaking up, is not to become an independent power, or separate autonomy, it should properly go to France, whose possessions on the southern shore of the Mediterranean are contiguous. The argument has its weight, and it is probable that France would not permit, if she had the power to hinder, the acquisition by another of a territory with a value of its own, but of a much greater value as a strategical point. To Italy might be given the Island of Cyprus, for one of the ancient titles of Victor Emmanuel, as heir of the Sardinian sovereigns, is "*Re di Cipro e Gerusalemme*"—"King of Cyprus and Jerusalem." As for the old capital city of the Jews, it might be handed over to the Pope, who is its proper proprietor, and there, to the great convenience of Italy, he might fix his pontifical seat. The light of civilization is once more falling upon the earth, and the successor of the present holy Father, if he is enterprising, and disposed to Christian work—somewhat less than to politics—might help in the great movement of restoring the holy places to those who hold the religion which had its origin there and gave its consecration to that patriarch land.

FRANCO-ITALIAN POLICY.

The actual Italian Government, with the prudence which guides its policy, is not disposed to take any risks, or insist upon any measure of action, which may bring it into conflict with a foreign power, and least of all with France. How France is to be pacified for the offenses already committed against her interests, not less than her self-love, no one is able to tell. All seem to be most anxious that the various interested parties shall not get by the ears. There are a great many open questions, but "one thing at a time, and a peaceful settlement," seems to be the voice we hear as the current of feeling actually runs. It is a long time before the end of the year, and we shall doubtless hear a great deal more of Turkey talk before the matter is put to rest, which we sincerely hope it may be by some sort of diplomatic bargain.

PARLIAMENT.

Turning to domestic affairs, as the time approaches for the reunion of Parliament the talk is revived of the probable closing of the present and the beginning of a new session. One does not see what will be gained by putting a speech in the King's mouth if no new life is put at the same time into the legislative corps. It may with truth be said that the Italian Parliament is having a tolerably easy time of it. The difficulties to be overcome in this country are rather social than political, and, indeed, if you wish to address the public upon a mere matter of governing, your audience will be small. The point nine out of ten wish to have settled is how the daily pay may be made five instead of two francs.

ITALY AND THE CENTENNIAL.

Various enterprises are on foot to put it in the way of Italians to go in as large numbers as possible to the United States the present year. The occasion of the Centennial is a great stimulus, and a great stimulus is needed to make this people break through its habit of staying at home and remaining without such knowledge of foreign countries as can only be obtained by travel in them and an inspection of their institutions by personal visits. There are plenty of sons of well-to-do fathers who are now beginning to hear for the first time that foreign travel is a necessary part of education, and that wide-awake nations, like America, England, Germany, and Russia—not to leave out France, are, and long have been, alive to the advantages of movement over the world. Not only is curiosity gratified, but ideas are enlarged, and much information, both graceful and useful, is brought back. Such is the kind of preaching indulged in by the new guides of the generation preparing itself to take part in the future of Italian affairs. In the past, if a young Italian aspired to see anything out of Italy, it was the elegant saloons and shop windows of Paris, and coming back to be able to prate in French of the splendors of the metropolis. All the education acquired was furnished by the tailor, the barber, and the dancing-master—of fashion and dandy elegance, and of graceful bows and grimaces. There was, as there still is, a considerable number of another class, always thinking of the great foreign cities as the harvest fields in which golden gains may be reaped when the musical training received here is found lifted to the requisite standard of excellence. Music is one of the marketable articles which Italy has found most profitable in her intercourse with the world.

NOVEL PLANS.

But now travel is to be undertaken for other objects, and a knowledge of foreign science, language, and habits is to be acquired, to help Italy with examples for imitation in the effort made to form a society according to the most approved modern model. Steamers are advertised to leave Mediterranean ports directly for the United States, and men of science and studious people are invited to take advantage of the opportunity held out to cross the Atlantic and follow an extensive line of travel on the North American Continent, at an expense which will not be excessive. For the rest, we are glad that Italy is waking up and putting herself in the way to know more about the country which bears a compounded Italian name, and which Italians, by courageous adventure, did what they could to bring out of the darkness of the unknown. The great pity is that Italy gave to the continent but a name, and lost the opportunity to propagate in that vast field her own stock, her language, her arts, and the traditions of the heroism of the periods of a past which has in it much that is noble.

EXPECTED ADVANTAGES.

There is frequent reference in the newspapers to what the country is trying to do to be properly represented at the Centennial Exposition, and the regret is expressed that the first active steps taken were put off so long. I am asked from time to time to go and see some work of art ready to be sent off, and there is sufficient evidence that the collection of articles will be large and varied. An eye for trade is opened, and perhaps an exaggerated idea is formed of the absorbing power of the United States; for every one hopes that his property, especially if it be a work of art, will find there a market, and not come back to this country, as the great bulk did after the Vienna Exposition.

THE ANDERSONVILLE PRISON PEN.

CONTRADICTION OF THE STORY OF AN EX-REBEL — PERSONAL EXPERIENCES OF UNION PRISONER.

Mr. William L. Fulton, of No. 183 Sands street, Brooklyn, who was a private in the Twentieth Ohio Infantry, and was for nine months confined in Andersonville and other rebel prison pens, makes the following statement in contradiction of the article entitled "Andersonville as it was," which appeared in the *Sun* of the 24th inst: The statements of the man called Cook, who describes himself as one of the rebel officers in charge of the prison, Mr. Fulton pronounces to be false in almost every particular. The only points, he says, in which Cook tells the truth are those where he declares the region around the prison to be "abounding in wood, water, and other farm produce." This was strictly true, and had the rebels made the slightest attempt to utilize the natural advantages of the place, our soldiers would not have suffered as they did. Instead of this, The men on their arrival were thrust into the open pen and compelled to sleep on the ground like cattle. A few of them had tents, and here and there a wood hut had been constructed, but in the vast majority of cases the Union soldiers lay down at night, in all sorts of weather, with no covering save their ragged clothing. The daily ration was a sandwich, and the meat was often so rotten as to be uneatable. The statement that the men received a pint of meal and half a pound of meat a day, when Lee's army were only getting half as much, Mr. Fulton declares to be an utter falsehood. The meat served out never weighed half a pound, and as for the meal, the average quantity was one-half pint. Lee's soldiers could never have fought as they did for years on half the rations which the starving prisoners of Andersonville were receiving. Another statement was that "most of the prisoners had money or jewelry which they could sell at fabulous prices," and with the proceeds buy provisions at low rates—"turnips and sweet potatoes for $1 per bushel," &c. Mr. Fulton says that the only jewelry he had was a silver watch worth $25, for which he procured $9. Out of this he paid $1 50 for a single stick of cord-wood, and seventy-five cents for a pint of common salt. The spring within the stockade, which the ex-rebel speaks of as furnishing abundant water, could not be easily reached, and there were always one or two hundred men waiting their turn for a drink. This spring, however, was only open to the soldiers during the latter part of their imprisonment, and before that they were often forced to drink water with vermin and maggots in it. The main stream, which was supposed to carry off the refuse of the camp, proved inadequate when the pen was crowded, and frequently overflowed the lower portion of the camp, turning it into a filthy and uninhabitable morass. As to the sick, they died so fast that it was a common thing for a man to wake up in the morning with a dead body beside him. The idea sought to be conveyed by the apologists of the prison management, that the sick were cared for, was also false; no half of the sick were taken to the hospital, and those who were there were no better off than when in camp. The allegation that the cause of the excessive mortality was the neglect of the prisoners to care for themselves Mr. Fulton denounces as untrue. Of course there were cases of men who were too degraded by their constant sufferings to keep clean, but these were forced by their comrades to wash at stated intervals. No soap was furnished, and when a man had washed, it only required twenty-four hours in his ragged clothing and the dust of the prison pen to render another bath necessary. Another custom of the rebels was to withhold their rations from the men on rainy days. Four o'clock in the afternoon was the hour for dealing out the scanty food, and if a shower sprang up ten minutes before the hour, the carts containing the provisions were turned back. If it rained the next day at the same time, the action would be repeated, and the starving prisoners be thus forced to go for seventy hours without food. The suffering and torture were so frightful that no one not an eye-witness could attempt to describe it. The story that no wood was supplied from the neighboring forests to build huts and furnish fuel because the rebels had no axes to cut it with, and the statement of "Cook" that he scoured four counties and only found thirteen axes, is declared to be ridiculous. The rebels could have used the same axes with which they cut down the wood within the inclosure, and built the stockade. The boasted efforts to ameliorate the condition of the prisoners did not begin until the close of the war was at hand, and the men who inflicted these great wrongs began to fear they would be brought to account. By that time the great majority of the prisoners had been removed to other points, and the stockade was in great part deserted. Had the rebels only done this a year before, thousands of lives would have been saved.

Mr. Fulton gives an interesting description of the dead line, which "Cook" calls "a wise and beneficial arrangement." It was a frequent occurrence for the wretched men to cross it deliberately to end their sufferings by death. One day he saw three young soldiers, who for weeks had been dying of starvation, clasp their hands together, and walk across the fatal line. The guard at that point was also a young man, new to the horrors of the place, and he lacked the heart to fire on the poor, ragged fellows. But his companions were not so merciful. Mr. Fulton says he has seen men shot while crossing a log which bridged the stream in the centre of the camp, hundreds of feet from the dead line. No inquiry or dismissal followed these murders, the rebel authorities seeming to approve of them as parts of the system for disposing of the "Yankees."

In regard to the communication which appeared in the *Sun* of the 25th inst., signed "Veritas," in which the writer seeks to free Gen. Winder of responsibility for the inhumanity at Andersonville, by showing that he was not originally in charge of the prison, Mr. Fulton says: The treatment of the prisoners by common consent was much better during the first part of the existence of the "pen" than afterward, and became decidedly worse after Winder assumed command, so that so far from vindicating the rebel General his unknown friend has only furnished additional proof that Winder was guilty. The second assertion of "Veritas," based on the statements of Winder's Secretary, "now living in Brooklyn," and who also prefers to remain anonymous, is that "the greater amount of suffering among the prisoners was inflicted by desperadoes among their own number." Among 35,000 soldiers, penned up in the midst of the degradation and misery that prevailed in the prison, it was not strange that a few ruffians were to be found. When, however, the operations of this class began to be felt by the mass of their companions there was a general rising, and the evil was speedily extirpated. In July, 1864, six of the "raiders," as they were called, were hanged by a vigilance committee, and ever afterward the stockade was patrolled by police organized among the prisoners.

Mr. Fulton was taken prisoner on July 22, 1864, near Atlanta, and from there conveyed, with 1,800 others, to Andersonville. In October he was taken to Lovejoy's Station to be exchanged, but the rebels concluding to release only a portion of the party of which he was a member, he, with several hundred others, was taken to Millen, and from there to Macon, Ga. At 12 o'clock on a Sunday night he and his comrades were ordered out of the Millen Prison "pen," and placed on the cars for Savannah. Previous to going on board each man was given one biscuit and a small piece of meat. From that time until Friday they received no rations whatever, with the exception of a little shelled corn, which was given them on Wednesday. At Millen a guard fired into a crowd of prisoners without the slightest provocation, killing one and taking an arm from another. No attention was paid to this by the rebel officer in command, and no medical assistance, not even a bandage was given to the wounded man. At Blackshear, on the Savannah and Gulf Road, to which they were next taken, one of the guards deliberately placed the mouth of his musket against the stomach of a prisoner and discharged the contents into him, killing him instantly, because the miserable man did not happen to hear him give an order. The guard was not punished in any way. At Albany, Ga., the prisoners were started back for Andersonville, which place they reached on Christmas Day, 1864.

OBJECTS OF CHARITY.

The Bangor (Me.) *Whig* says: "Many of our lady friends who are connected with charitable socities in this city often meet with very laughable cases in their good work. The parents of a poor family presented themselves to members of a certain charitable society and asked for clothes to wear. They were well provided and went on their way rejoicing. The next day all of the children—three in number—were dressed up in their new garments and sent down town to have their pictures taken. They again applied for charity."

A TERRIBLE CONFESSION.

THE GREENPOINT MYSTERY SOLVED

DISCOVERY OF THE BODY BELONGING TO THE DISSEVERED HEAD FOUND ON SATURDAY—THE MURDERER ADMITS HIS CRIME—HE ALLEGES THAT JEALOUSY WAS THE CAUSE—STORY OF HIS CHILD.

The murder which came to light on Saturday, by the discovery of a dissevered head in a Greenpoint lumber-yard, is no longer a mystery. The detectives have arrested the murderer, Andre Fuche, a Frenchman, who, in face of the evidence with which he is confronted, has made a confession of the deed. The body of the murdered man has been found in fragments, concealed in various parts of the murderer's house, and in addition to all this there are detained as witnesses the wife and daughter of the murderer, the former alleging that she saw the dead body of Mr. Simmons lying upon the floor of the house Friday morning. The daughter, eight years old, says that she saw her father murder Simmons, and describes minutely the horrible deed. The story of the murder, from the outset until now, is given below. About 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon the head of a man, wrapped in a newspaper, was found behind a pile of lumber in English's ship-yard in Milton street, near West-Greenpoint. The fact was at once communicated to the Brooklyn Police Head-quarters, and from there Inspector Waddy and a corps of detectives were at once sent to the Seventh Precinct Station. At about 4 o'clock a plumber named Halberger presented a photograph at the Fifth Precinct Station, the likeness he said of a man named William W. Simmons, who had been missing since Thursday night. The man was at once sent to the Seventh Precint Station, and on being shown the head pronounced it that of Mr. Simmons, who was, he said, in the employ of James Henry & Co., wagon-makers, at No. 131 North Second street, Brooklyn, E. D. He stated that Simmons' home was in Derby, Conn.; that he had a wife and five children living there, but that he himself had been boarding at Mr. Beecks', at Fourth and North First streets. Inquiry at Mr. Beecks' house confirmed the facts narrated by Halberger, and fixed the fact beyond a doubt that the head was that of Simmons. Simmons was known to have been in his room at nine o'clock on Thursday night. At that time he was heard to go out, and he did not again come into the house—though, from the fact that his lamp was found burning on Friday morning, it seemed that he had not intended to remain out long when he went away.

Simmons' work in the wagon factory was with the trip-hammer, and he earned between thirty and forty dollars a week. He had a "helper," Andre Fuche, a Frenchman, who assisted him in his work, and took his place in his absence. It was known that Fuche was with Simmons in the afternoon of Thursday. The wagon factory had stopped to repair some machinery, and it was expected to start on Friday. Fuche and Simmons went down to the factory late on Thursday afternoon to ascertain if the factory would really start again at the time mentioned. They were seen by the proprietor, and were thought to have left the factory a little before 6 o'clock. Fuche was therefore arrested and brought into the Fifth Precinct Station, whither the case had been transferred. He was examined by Inspector Waddy, but denied having seen Simmons after they left the factory together. He was allowed to go, but a watch was set to prevent his escaping. Here the case rested on Saturday night. The officers were without a clue. The head itself was all they had. It looked as if it had been cut from the shoulders with a butcher's cleaver, and the only marks of violence were two slight contusions, neither of which looked as if it could have been the fatal blow.

DISCOVERY OF THE MURDERER.

Yesterday noon a person communicated to Inspector Waddy that he had seen a man near the place where the head was found on Friday. He described the man as being rather stout. He was not noticed to have any bundle with him, however. Upon receiving this information and comparing the description of the man's height with that of Fuche, he sent an officer to Fuche's house, at No. 48 North Third street, and at 1:30 o'clock Fuche entered the station. Inspector Waddy at once took him into the Captain's private room and charged him with the crime. "I glanced over him," says Inspector Waddy, "and almost instantly detected a spot of blood about as big as a fifty-cent piece on his left trousers-leg just above the knee. I stooped and clutched the spot in my hand, saying, 'What is this?' Simultaneously I noticed a cut upon his left hand in the palm, near the thumb. Fuche did not answer me, but as quick as lightning clapped his hand upon the spot. He then stood up, and as I looked at him he began to tremble, and the sweat stood on his forehead in great beads. He sat down in a chair, and I expected him to confess his guilt, but he did not. Immediately I sent Detectives Short, Corwin, and Folk to Fuche's house and told them to make a thorough search. They were back in a very short time, reporting that they had found a piece of flesh between two beds in the bedroom. This evidence was so strong that I ordered Fuche to be locked up, and went to the house myself, accompanied by Capt. Rhodes. We soon found all that was missing of the dead man. The body had been horribly mutilated. The legs and arms had been cut off close to the trunk and then divided each in two parts. The trunk itself had been disemboweled and thrown into a wash-boiler, along with other parts of the body. One of the lungs was found partly roasted, and one conclusion was that the man had determined to destroy the remains by fire, as he had already destroyed the clothing. This we subsequently ascertained to be the fact. We also found two hatchets, a hammer, a saw, and a knife, on each of which was blood and bits of flesh. We had these things brought to the station, and put them before Fuche, who then confessed his crime."

Fuche's story of the murder is as follows: "Simmons came to my house at about 9 o'clock on Thursday night, and after he had been talking a while sent me out for three pints of beer. I was gone a short time, and returning found Simmons and my wife in criminal embrace. I at once seized my hatchet and chopped him down. The next day I cut him up, intending to burn up his body." The wife tells an altogether different story. She says that after her husband came in with the beer they all drank. "I think," she says, "we must have got quite drunk. I suppose we drank whisky in addition to the beer, for there was whisky in the house. I began to feel quite drunk after a while, and it was decided that I ought to go to bed. As I was unable to go alone my husband and little girl assisted me. Before I went to bed myself, I remember that Simmons said that he was too drunk to go home. He feared that he would disturb the folks. So I told him not to go home, but to stay and sleep with my husband. It was understood when I went to bed that he would adopt my suggestion. I suppose that I went to sleep as soon as I touched my pillow. At any rate I knew nothing of what had been doing outside of the bedroom until morning. Coming out into the main room I saw, to my horror, the dead body of Mr. Simmons lying on the floor. My husband at once took hold of the murdered man's heels and dragged him into the bedroom. I was so overcome that I could not stay in the house, and went out of doors and swept the steps. I have been married to Andre Fuche about two years. I was a widow when I married him, and my little girl, my only child, was the daughter of my first husband. I believe my husband's real name is Victor Kretz, but he married me under the name of Arthur Fox. I had been a widow seven years when I married my present husband. My first husband's name was Michael Kehoe. I am in a dreadful condition of mind, and do not know what is going to become of me. My husband has been very jealous, and has often accused me of being on terms of intimacy with other men. I did not inform the Police of the murder because I dared not do so. I feared my husband."

HOW THE MURDER WAS DONE.

The little girl's story corroborates the mother's and goes further. She saw the murder committed, and since its commission has been kept in the house, an unwilling witness of the mutilation of the body. Her eyes are swollen with much crying, and she sits apart by herself, with an indescribable look upon her little face, touching to see. The important fact of her story begins with the events that followed the putting of her mother to bed. She sat up, and her story, gathered in fragments, because interrupted by sobs and crying, is that soon after her mother was put to bed her father seized Simmons, who was sitting in a chair, and pulling him by the arm, threw him violently to the floor, where he lay as if stupefied by drink. Her father then went out of the room and came back with a hatchet, with which he chopped off Simmons' head. The little girl was terrified, and begged her father not to kill her mother; and as soon as she could she ran in to wake the mother up. But the woman was too heavily sleeping to be aroused. The two hatchets brought from the house were lying on the table of the Captain's office as the little girl told her story. Inspector Waddy, taking them up, asked her which of them her father used in killing Mr. Simmons. "This one," she replied, and designated the one of the narrower blade. Its blade was three inches wide, and quite sharp. It was very heavy, and the handle was about eighteen inches long; upon its blade there still adhered bits of flesh, and there were several drops of blood on the handle; the other hatchet was of broader blade, shaped like a miniature broad-axe; the saw was about a foot long, and the knife was an ordinary bread knife, with a blade six inches long. These were the instruments with which the murderer has been performing his dissection. Having examined the man, wife, and child, officers were again sent to the house, and on further search the watch and pocket-book of the murdered man were found locked in a bureau drawer. The pocket-book contained about $3. It is not known whether Simmons had much money with him when he entered the house, but it was his habit to send money to his family at home, and he might have had a large sum. The family has been informed of the murder and will probably be represented here to-morrow. Inspector Waddy says there was a double motive for the commission of the deed—jealousy, and a desire on the part of the murderer to succeed Simmons in his charge of the trip hammer at the factory. Simmons was getting about three times the amount of wages received by Fuche. Simmons is highly spoken of by his employers, and also by Mrs. Beecks. The latter says that he was regular in his habits, and respectable in every way. He worked in New-York because he could earn more money than in Derby. The murderer, Andre Fuche, is confined in a cell of the Fifth Precinct House, in front of which an officer is constantly sitting to see that he does no violence to himself. As seen through the grating of the cell-door, he is a short, well-formed man of about thirty years, with dark hair and a black moustache. His eyes are round, black, and piercing.

The home of the murderer is a small frame building in the rear of a tenement-house. It is two stories in height, the upper floor being reached by a high flight of stairs outside the building, and used for storage purposes. The lower floor consists of a room and bed-room. On the remains of the body of Simmons being discovered yesterday afternoon, they were immediately removed to the Fifth Precinct Station, and shortly afterward to the Morgue, in Fourth street, near North Fifth, where the head of Simmons had been previously deposited. The rooms occupied by the murderer's family presented a miserable aspect. They were poorly furnished, and everything was in disorder. A portion of the hearth was torn up, and the bricks and loose dirt was lying about, scattered over the kitchen floor, and there were spots of blood here and there, and a large blood-stain on the bed-clothing.

Coroner Nolan has taken charge of the remains, which are now lying in the Morgue. There will be an inquest at 10 o'clock this morning.

A TEXAS JURY.

THE GUILT OF THE ACCUSED DETERMINED BY CHANCE.

From the Galveston (Texas) News, Jan. 25.

One of the unfortunate results of having a jury composed of men ignorant of their duties as jurors, and with not sufficient understanding to comprehend the oath as administered by the Clerk, was shown in the application of the counsel of Charles Willis for a new trial for his client. After alleging five grounds for granting the motion for a new trial, he closed with the following:

"The gross misconduct of the jury in this, that defendant is informed and believes, and therefore alleges that the members thereof, being unable to agree upon a verdict, proceeded to draw jack straws or slips of paper, it being purely a question of chance as to what verdict should thus be returned."

Mr. Languille then read the following affidavit in support of his assertions:

Now comes David Wenar, who, after being duly sworn, deposes and says that he was foreman of the jury who tried the defendant, Charles Willis, in the Criminal District Court of Galveston County, on the 22d day of January, 1876, upon a charge of theft from a house. That after several hours consultation, the said jury being unable to agree upon a verdict in said cause, the members thereof, not knowing that they were acting in violation of law, agreed among themselves that twenty-four slips of paper, twelve of them having the word "guilty" written upon them, and the other twelve the words "not guilty," be placed together in the hand of a member of the jury. That each juror then drew one of said slips out of the twenty-four; that it was impossible for a juror to know whether his vote upon the verdict would be guilty or not guilty; that each juror drew out of the said slips of paper in the way before described; that a majority of the slips having the word "guilty" written upon them, it was then that, under the agreement made before, a verdict of guilty was returned into court; that said verdict was purely made up by chance; that every allegation herein contained is true.

D. WENAR.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 24th day of January, A. D. 1876.

E. O'C. MACINERNEY, City Clerk.

Judge Cook did not require much time to announce his decision in this case, and immediately granted a new trial, stating at the same time that he had considered the jurors of sufficient understanding to comprehend their duties, and therefore had not cautioned them against determining their verdict by a game of chance.

A BASHFUL BRIDEGROOM.

The Albany *Journal* adds a new story of a wedding. A rural couple, it says, called upon an Amsterdam clergyman for the purpose of getting married. They were very bashful, and it is possible that their wants might not have been made known to the clergyman but for the fortunate circumstance that the would-be groom was accompanied by his sister, who finally took matters in hand and stated the object of their visit. After entering the room the young man stood in the centre of it, with his hat on, and acted as if he had been struck with a club. His sister pushed him into a seat and pulled off his hat. He stared. When it was time for the ceremony to begin it was found to be a difficult task to get him in position, but this was finally accomplished and the solemn services commenced, the sister "standing up" next to her brother and keeping an eagle eye on the entire proceedings. Whenever it came the youths turn to answer, the sister had to prompt him, which she did, audibly and severely. But the climax was capped when the couple were requested to join right hands, and the young man extended his left and held it there. Such a sisterly poking in the ribs as he got was a caution. Confusion ensued, and meanwhile the dominie was so full of laugh that it was almost impossible for him to go on with the ceremony. He finally got through with it, however, and received a bag of beans for his trouble.

THE CENTENNIAL MUSIC.

Mr. Theodore Thomas has written the following letter to the Secretary of the Women's Commission, accepting the invitation to take charge of the opening musical exercises of the Centennial:

Mrs. Caroline E. White:

DEAR MADAME: Having just completed my business arrangements to give concerts in Philadelphia during the six months of the Exposition, I hasten to acknowledge the invitation given me through you from the Women's Centennial Committee, and to thank them for the interest which they take in the cause of music. It is this invitation which made it advisable and possible to embark on this enterprise, for, with your support, it cannot be otherwise than successful. It is another proof of the fact that art and culture in this country can look for support and encouragement only to the women; the majority of men are only taken along! Had I that command of the pen which practice has given me with my stick, I could well write at length on this point; but, being a musician, it cannot be expected that I should express myself fully in any other way than in that language to which we sometimes resort when words fail us, and with which I am most familiar. I can only assure you that I shall endeavor to show myself not unworthy of the confidence which you have reposed in me. Yours, with respect,

THEODORE THOMAS.

ACCIDENT ON A UNIVERSITY PLACE CAR.

An unfortunate accident occurred last evening on one of the horse cars in this City, which goes far toward proving the evils of too great haste on the part of the railroad companies in starting the cars before passengers have time to get on or off, and which came very near resulting in the death of one of the passengers of the car in question. The victim was a young girl named Annie Reilly, thirteen years of age, residing at No. 314 First avenue, who had been on a visit to her mother, in West Forty-second street. In returning home she took a University place car, and requested the conductor to let her off at Thirty-first street. The latter, however, apparently forgot his duty, and, being inside collecting fares when the car reached Thirty-first street, the young girl requested a passenger on the rear platform to stop the car. He accordingly rang the bell, and the girl started to get off. Before she could succeed in doing this, however, the bell was again rung by some impatient person inside, and, the car starting, the girl was thrown to the ground, falling backward and striking her head violently against the stone pavement, producing a bad gash and otherwise severely injuring her. She was at once attended to by Officer Marquese, of the Twenty-ninth Police Precinct, and taken to a drug store on the corner, where her wounds were dressed by Dr. Mott, of No. 6 East Thirty-fourth street, after which she was sent to her home. The exact extent of her injuries could not be ascertained, but they were not fatal. Her escape from death was providential. The number of the car upon which she rode was No. 65, (City Hall branch,) of the University Place line. The accident occurred at about 9:15 P. M.

THE CENTENNIAL SANGER-VERBUND.

A regular meeting of the Centennial Sanger-Verbund was held yesterday at Arion Hall. After the regular business of the meeting the contract for the Hippodrome was accepted and the number of judges to pass upon the musical compositions for the prize of $500 was increased from three to five. The association also decided to publish a paper during the three days of amusement to be called the *Fest Zeitung*, and the proper committee submitted the musical programme for the Volks' Fest, which is to be held at Jones' Wood on July 4. During the meeting a letter was read from the German Patriots of 1848 accepting the invitation to take part in the torchlight procession on the evening of the 3d of July.

BURGLARY IN CHEMUNG COUNTY.

ELMIRA, Jan. 30.—The residence of Rev. Dr. W. E. Knox, of this city, was entered by burglars this evening while he and his family were at church. Several hundred dollars in gold and silver ware were taken. Among the articles stolen was a sleeve button and breastpin of smoked crystal, very rare in this country. There is no trace of the thieves.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

RESULT OF THE SENATORIAL ELECTIONS IN THE ELECTORAL COLLEGES YESTERDAY.

PARIS, Jan. 30—Midnight.—The Senatorial elections were held by the Electoral Colleges to-day. Complete returns have been received from all parts of France except two districts of Puy-de-Dôme and the colonies. The successful candidates, classified according to the political opinions avowed in their own addresses to the electors, are divided into sixty-five Monarchists, twelve pure Bonapartists, ninety-three Republicans, and forty-five who are described as both Monarchists and Imperialists. The Electoral College of Paris in the first ballot chose MM. Freycinet, Tolain, and Hérold, the Republican candidates proposed by M. Gambetta. In the second ballot Victor Hugo was elected, and in the third M. Peyrat, the irreconcilable Radical, was successful.

Among the Republicans elected in the Departments are: Ex-President Thiers, M. Challemel-Lacour, M. Pelletan, M. Esquiros, M. Delacroix, M. Favre, M. Rampont, M. Oscar de Lafayette, M. Feray.

Among the successful candidates who had the support of the Government are: M. Waddington, M. Ventavon; the Vicomte de Meaux, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; M. Léon Say, Minister of Finance; M. Caillaux, Minister of Public Works; Comte Daru, M. de Belcastel, M. Pouyer-Quertier, M. Teisserenc de Bort, M. De Kerdrel, M. Joubert, M. Contant-Biron, the Marquis de Talhouet, M. Magne, M. Tailhand, the Duc de Broglie, M. de Gavardie, Gen. L'Admirault, Marshal Canrobert, M. Depeyre, Admiral Kerjégu. M. Raoul Duval, the Bonapartist, is elected. M. Buffet, Minister of the Interior and Chief of the Cabinet, and M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, are defeated.

The returns of the Ministry of the Interior classify the elected Senators as follows: Recommended by the Government, 129; Bonapartists, not recommended by the Government, 8; Radicals and Gambettists, 63; members of the Left Centre, 15. About 120 of the Senators elect were members of the Assembly.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The *Standard's* Paris dispatch reports that M. Bocher, a leader of the Orleanists, is elected to the Senate from Calvados. The correspondent says that owing to the generally moderate character of the men elected, the new Senate produces little impression, but the failure of Buffet and Dufaure to secure seats is regarded as a matter of paramount importance. Paris is perfectly quiet.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says a rumor of M. Buffet's resignation is already circulated. This may confidently be declared to be only premature. If a new Cabinet is formed it must consist of members of the Left Centre and of Ministerialists who frankly support the Constitution. Under such circumstances the Senatorial elections will be a very reassuring pledge for the modorate Republic.

THE LONDON TIMES' ESTIMATE OF THE RESULT.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The *Times* Paris correspondent estimates that thirty-five Bonapartists, thirty-five Legitimists, fifty-five Orleanists or Constitutionalists, and about 100 Republicans have been elected to the Senate. The most important features of the elections are the triumph of the moderate Republicans in Paris, the defeat of the Bonapartists and the failure of M. Buffet to secure his election. In the Department of Seine-et-Oise the Republican ticket, consisting of MM. Say, Feray, and Boucher, was elected entire. Admiral Roncière-le-Noury was elected in Eure. M. Thiers was almost unanimously returned from Belfast.

THE SEA OF OKHOTSK.

RUSSIAN COMPLAINTS OF AMERICAN FISHERMEN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 30.—The *Gazette* of this city complains that American ships for a long time have been committing abuses in the Okhotsk Sea. The inhabitants, being bribed with spirits, have allowed the Americans to usurp the rights of fishing and hunting in those waters. The clipper Wladamack has started on a cruise in Behring's Straits to suppress the abuses and confiscate cargoes of spirits.

HUNGARY.

LETTER OF THE EMPEROR TO THE MINISTRY ON THE DEATH OF M. DEAK.

VIENNA, Jan. 30.—The Emperor Francis Joseph has written a highly eulogistic letter to the Hungarian Ministry deploring the death of M. Deak.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—A *Times* telegram from Pesth reports that the city has spontaneously gone into mourning for M. Deak. The theatres are closed, and the houses and shops are draped with black.

GERMANY.

THE PROHIBITION AGAINST EXPORTING HORSES TO BE REMOVED.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—It is asserted that Prince Bismarck has proposed to the Federal Council that the decree of last Spring prohibiting the export of horses be annulled, because the reasons for such prohibition no longer exist.

Prince Bismarck is again reported to be ill.

SPAIN.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE ARMY OF ALFONSO.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—A special dispatch from Vittoria to the *Standard* reports that Gen. Quesada has captured Aregria. This in addition to his other successes—the occupation of Villa Real and the Heights of Artaban—gives him possession of the roads to Biscay and Guipuzcoa. The Third Corps, under Gen. Loma has captured the town of Valmaseda, in Biscay. Gen. Moriones, moving up the Valley of the Orio, has outflanked the Carlists, and advanced into Navarre.

TURKEY.

THE TURKISH REFORMS TO BE CONTROLLED BY CONSULAR AGENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—An Odessa dispatch to the *Times* says the execution of Andrassy's reform in Turkey is to be controlled by Consular agents appointed by the six powers.

FIRE AT SHELBYVILLE, KY.

A large fire occurred at Shelbyville, Ky., yesterday morning, supposed to have been the work of incendiaries with a view to plunder. The following are the losses and insurances: Threkeld & Smith, dry goods, loss $7,000; insured in the Royal, of Liverpool, and Girard, of Philadelphia, for $2,000 each. The building was owned by M. T. Smith, loss $7,000; insured for $5,000 in the Franklin, of Philadelphia. Courtney & Ballard's shoe store, stock slightly damaged, but the building is a total loss of $6,000; insurance, $12,500, in the Ætna. E. Hickman, jeweler, loss $1,000; insurance $1 000, in the London and Liverpool and Globe. L. W. & R. A. Jones, dry-goods, slightly damaged; full insurance in the Franklin, of Philadelphia.

Robert Jackson, (colored,) a volunteer fireman, was instantly killed during the fire by the falling of a wall. The citizens of Shelbyville presented Jackson's family, who are in destitute circumstances, with a purse of $200.

A CHARLEY ROSS RUMOR.

A dispatch from Tiffin, Ohio, reports the discovery there of a child supposed to be Charlie Ross. His photograph has been sent to Mr. Ross at Philadelphia, who admits that the boy bears a close resemblance to his son, and asks that he be kept until Mr. Ross reaches there. The child was left at Tiffin in October last by two men, who have not since been seen. He gives his name as Charlie Skates, and says he came from Cincinnati.

THE CATHOLICS AND POLITICS.

LETTER OF ARCHBISHOP LYNCH, OF CANADA, ON CLERICAL NON-INTERFERENCE AT ELECTIONS.

Following is the letter of Archbishop Lynch, of Canada, to the Premier of the Dominion:

ARCHBISHOPRIC OF TORONTO,
TORONTO, Jan. 20, 1876.

Hon. A. Mackenzie, Premier of the Dominion of Canada:

HON. AND DEAR SIR: I think this an opportune time to inform you and your Government that priests in our archdiocese are strictly forbidden to make the altar or pulpit of their churches the tribune of political harangues for or against any party or candidate for election, or to threaten any spiritual disability for voting with either party. Priests may, of course, instruct their people on the conscientious obligation of voting for the candidate whom they judge will best promote the interests of the country; of taking no bribes, and of conducting themselves at the elections in a loyal and peaceful manner; but they are not to say to the people from the altar that they are to vote for this candidate and reject the other. It would be very imprudent in a priest whose congregation is composed of Liberals and Conservatives to become a warm partisan of either political party. It would neutralize his influence for good in too many instances, and a priest requires all he possesses to forward the interests of his whole congregation.

It is true that a priest in his ordination does not renounce his rights of citizenship, nor does he receive authority to impose on his congregation his own particular views of politics. The Catholic Church asks no especial favor from any party. Her existence is independent of both. She asks only that her people be put under no unjust restraint or ban. It is true that the old legislation of England made the Catholic religion a bar to political and almost social existence; and though wiser counsels now prevail in courts and parliaments, yet some of the Protestant populace, and an occasional statesman in his individual capacity, so long educated in the traditions of the past, retain a deep-rooted prejudice and suspicion, not easily conquered, that the Catholic religion should yet be a bar to preferment, and that the Catholic Church is inimical to free institutions and unfavorable to State rights. This is still the reproduction of the old Pagan cry, "The Christians to the beasts!" or the old Jewish accusation, "We have found this man perverting our nation and forbidding to give tribute to Cæsar." The Catholic Church asks only liberty to do good and to be untrammeled by unjust laws in the exercise of her divine rights. I might here remark that when, in a free country, religious and sacred rights are brought into the arena of politics, then the Catholics have to follow them to the polls and contend there for their right, as in the case of education. We believe that parents have a perfect right to educate their children as they please, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he becomes old he will not depart from it." Hence, when the Catholics of Lower Canada conceded the rights of separate education to the Protestant minority of Lower Canada the Catholic minority of Upper Canada claimed the same right, but had to contend for this right at the elections, and thus religious questions are dragged out of their sphere. The Catholic does not permit his religion to hinder the progress of the country or the peaceful exercise of a different religion to his neighbors. When his religious principles are safe the Catholic, under the impression that party government is a lesser evil, gives his support to that which he thinks will perform its duties for the greater good of the country and the happiness of the people.

I am, honorable Sir, your very obedient servant,
(Signed,) JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH,
Archbishop of Toronto.

THE OHIO RIVER OVERFLOW.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 30.—The present flood from the Ohio overflow in and around Louisville, New-Albany, Jeffersonville, and Southern Indiana is the greatest and most damaging that has occurred for years. The Ohio ceased swelling last night, and this evening is receding slowly. The absence of a flood-gate at the outlet of the creek in Louisville allowed a large quantity of water from the river to rush in on a part of the city. Yards, cellars, and the lower stories of houses and workshops were filled with water, but no loss of life or serious damage to property has occurred. In Southern Indiana the flood caused considerable damage to private property and to the Ohio and Mississippi and the Louisville and Indianapolis Railroads. Passengers coming from Chicago have been taken over several circuitous routes, going first to Mitchell, thence to Jeffersonville, thence to Vernon, and from there to Cincinnati. The most serious wash-away on the Louisville and Indianapolis road is between Rockford and Columbus, and on the Ohio and Mississippi road between Brownstown and Mitchell. Twenty car loads of stone were taken over the Ohio and Mississippi road to-day to repair the damage at the wash-away. It is expected the repairs will be completed to-day, and travel resumed again to-morrow over the damaged roads.

ARREST OF A FORGER.

MONTREAL, Jan. 30.—Dr. Charles Worms, formerly a Captain and Assistant Quartermaster in the Union Army, was arrested here yesterday by a special agent of the United States Post Office Department, charged with forgery, committed in Philadelphia in November last. Papers for his extradition are in the hands of the officers.

THE MONTREAL ELOPEMENT.

PORTLAND, Jan. 30.—Mrs. McKenzie, who eloped with Fred. Brydges from Montreal, is said to have sailed for Liverpool with her four children from this port in the steamer Sarmatian, Saturday night.

RAID ON THE CONCERT SALOONS.

Acting under the recent instructions given by Superintendent Walling in reference to the enforcement of chapter 281 of the Laws of 1862, known as the Concert-saloon act, as published in yesterday's TIMES, Capt. Ullman, of the Tenth Precinct, last night arrested Jacob Schwarzschild, proprietor of the Volks Garten, No. 201 Bowery, and Charles Traub, proprietor of the Bowery Garden, No. 113 Bowery, for violations of the above-mentioned law. The prisoners, who were charged with selling wine and beer in their establishments where concerts were being given, were locked up at the Eldridge Street Police Station. Capt. McCullagh, of the Seventeenth Precinct Station, also arrested Daniel Goldschmidt, proprietor of the "Tivoli," in St. Mark's place, for a violation of the law of 1862 and also of the Excise law, and Gustave Hackuff, of No. 208 East Houston street, for violating the Excise law. All the above-named prisoners will be arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court to-day.

VIOLATION OF THE EXCISE LAW.

James Collier, proprietor of the liquor saloon at the south-east corner of Broadway and Thirteenth street, was arrested last night by Sergt. Allen, of the Fifteenth Precinct, for violating the Excise law, and was locked up at the Mercer Street Police Station.

STABBED BY HIS BROTHER.

During a quarrel at a late hour last night at No. 98 Willett street, John Dufeck was stabbed in the left breast with a pocket-knife by his brother George, and received a severe wound. George was locked up.

A DESPERATE HOUSEHOLDER.

A resident of Des Moines, Iowa, prints the following notice in the *Register* of that city:

I respectfully give notice that all thieves, vagabonds, or other parties, trespassing upon my premises, No. 816 Ninth street, after dark, will be dealt with according to Judge Lynch. Having been annoyed by having my clothes line and my coal-house robbed almost nightly during the Winter, I have now concluded to take the matter into my own hands, and will shoot the next man I catch on my premises who I suppose comes for any such purpose.

J. P. KINNEY.

SOONER OR LATER a neglected cold will develop a constant cough, shortness of breath, failing strength, and wasting of flesh—all symptomatic of consumption. In other instances the same cause will produce bronchitis, a disease of the branches of the windpipe. In all affections of the pulmonary organs, as well as in bronchial complaints, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is both a palliative and a curative, as the testimony of thousands, and its world-wide reputation, attests—while in coughs and colds it acts speedily, and when taken according to directions, promptly removes them.—*Advertisement.*

Charity Ball.

The evening toilet receives its perfecting touch from LAIRD'S "BLOOM OF YOUTH." The beauty it imparts is nature's own. Sold at all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Save your Doctor's bills by using WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for coughs, colds, &c. 50c. and $1.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops. The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

DIED.

BURRIDGE.—In this City, Sunday morning, 30th inst., after a brief illness, THOMAS BURRIDGE, in the 76th year of his age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the John Street Methodist Church, Tuesday morning, Feb. 1, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment.

COOK.—At Morristown, N. J., Jan. 24, Mrs. ELLEN MCMURRAY, relict of the late James Cook, Corrahill, Rerrick, Kirkcudbright, Scotland, in the 84th year of her age.

CUMMINGS.—On Sunday, Jan. 30, of pneumonia, Mrs. M. E. CUMMINGS.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 2, at 1 o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, Andrew W. Jordan, No. 1,117 Madison av.

CONOVER.—On Jan. 30, 1876, at her late residence, No. 95 Oakland st., Greenpoint, Brooklyn, Long Island, EXPERIENCE P. CONOVER, wife of A. M. Conover, and daughter of William R. Crankshaw, aged 38 years.

Relatives and friends, and members of Enterprise Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 39, I. O. O. F.; Olive Leaf Lodge, No. 233, I. O. O. F., and Lyceum Lodge, No. 633, I. O. O. F., are invited to attend the funeral at Union Avenue Baptist Church, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

EGBERT.—At Hastings, on Hudson, on Sunday, Jan. 30, Mrs. ELIZA A., widow of James Egbert, of Staten Island, aged 64 years.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 11 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, Feb. 1, from the residence of Mrs. Samuel Moore, Hastings. Carriages will meet the 8:45 A. M. train from 30th st. and 9:10 A. M. train from 42d st. depot. Interment at Trinity Cemetery.

FAILE.—On Saturday, 29th inst., SARAH CRANE, only child of Charles V. and Sarah C. Faile, aged 15 months and 8 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 53 West 49th st., on Tuesday, Feb. 1, at 10 o'clock.

HATCH.—Sunday morning, Jan. 30, at Dobbs' Ferry, WALTER DIX, aged 19 months, youngest son of Warner D. and Anna K. Hatch.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his parents, Tuesday, Feb. 1, at 3 o'clock. Train leaves Forty-second Street Depot at 2 o'clock.

HOLBROOK.—Jan. 28, RICHARD KNOWLTON, son of William C. and Anna Chalmers Holbrook, aged 1 year, 3 months, and 13 days. Burial at Brattleboro, Vt.

KITCHEN.—Jan 29, MARCUS L. W., infant son of M. L. W. and Julia M. Kitchen, aged 8 weeks.

Funeral Tuesday, Feb. 1, at 11 A. M., from No. 108 East 80th st. Friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment at Newark.

LYNCH.—On Sunday, Jan. 30, ROSINE, widow of Peter Lynch.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 18 West 56th st., thence to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th st., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

OAKLEY.—At Englewood, N. J., Jan. 29, FRANCES ROOME OAKLEY.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the burial service, from St. Ann's Church, No. 8 West 18th st., on Tuesday, Feb. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

OLNEY.—On Saturday, Jan. 29, EVA ADELAIDE, youngest child of Daniel and Annie A. Olney, in the 10th year of her age.

Funeral services at the Harlem Universalist Chapel, 127th st., near 4th av., on Monday, the 31st inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

PENNIMAN.—At Paris, France, Jan. 1, JAMES FENNER PENNIMAN, in the 69th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Messiah, corner of 34th st. and 4th or Park av., on Tuesday, Feb. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ROGERS.—On Friday, Jan. 28, Mrs. NANCY ROGERS, in the 83d year of her age, at the residence of her son-in-law, Rev. Dr. W. J. Tucker, No. 137 East 21st st.

Interment will take place at Plymouth, N. H.

SHIPLEY.—At West Farms, Jan. 28, MARY S. SHIPLEY, in the 78th year of her age.

Funeral from her residence Tuesday, Feb. 1, at 12 M. Carriages will wait at Tremont the arrival of the 10:35 A. M. train, Harlem Railroad.

STOUTENBOROUGH.—On Saturday, Jan. 29, CAROLINE, wife of William Stoutenborough, in the 77th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, Wednesday, Feb. 2, at 11:30 A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1876.

HENRY A. HARTT, M. D.:

DEAR SIR: The time has fully come when your long-proposed plan of a Hospital for Chronic Cases should take some practical shape.

We venture, therefore, to suggest that you call at an early day and some convenient place a meeting of the many friends of the project to consider what course may best be adopted to provide at once such a building as may serve for a commencement of your Institute for the Cure of Chronic Diseases.

T. M. PETERS, D. D.,
Rector of St. Michael's Church, New-York.

I concur in the above.
DANIEL F. TIEMANN.
EDWARD McGLYNN, D. D., Pastor of St. Stephen's Church.
F. C. EWER, Rector of St. Ignatius Church.
STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., D. D., Rector of Church of Holy Trinity.
HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D., Rector of Christ Church.
HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., Chancellor New-York University.
W. ORMISTON, D. D., Collegiate Church.
WM. M. TAYLOR, D. D., Pastor Broadway Tabernacle.
GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D., Emeritus Pastor Church of the Puritans.
RANALD McDONALD.
WM. M. EVARTS.
STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., Rector St. George's Church.
E. H. DAVIS, M. D., ex-Professor Materia Medica New-York Medical College.
MORGAN DIX, D. D., Rector Trinity Church.
J. MARION SIMS, M. D., President American Medical Association.
JOHN A. DIX, ex-Governor of New-York.
SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D.
RICHARD KELLY, President Fifth National Bank.
W. H. WICKHAM, Mayor of New-York.
H. M. PECKHAM.
RICHARD S. STORRS, D. D., Pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims.
J. CLEMENT FRENCH, Pastor of Westminster Church, Brooklyn.
DANIEL S. MARTIN, Professor of Geology, Rutgers Female College.
PETER COOPER.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, member of Congress.
JOSEPH WORSTER, M. D.
MARK BLUMENTHALL, M. D.
CHARLES P. DALY, Justice Supreme Court.
JOHN K. PORTER.
GROSVENOR P. LOWRY.
JOSEPH H. CHOATE.
EVERETT P. WHEELER.
F. A. P. BARNARD, President Columbia College.
J. S. NEWBERRY, M. D., Professor of Geology, Columbia College.
JOHN R. BRADY, Justice Supreme Court.
WM. A. DARLING, President Murray Hill Bank.
BENJ. N. MARTIN, Professor of Philosophy and Logic, N. Y. University.
WM. R. WILLIAMS, Amity Baptist Church.
DAN'L CURRY, D. D., Editor of the Christian Advocate.

In compliance with the above requisition, a meeting will be held in Association Hall, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, at 8 o'clock. A statement of the plan of the hospital will be presented, and addresses delivered by Everett P. Wheeler, Esq., Dr. Hartt, Prof. Davis, Chancellor Crosby, Dr. J. Marion Sims, Prof. Martin, and Rev. Drs. Peters, McGlynn, Tyng, and Cheever.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, Feb. 5, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 6:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Wisconsin, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY, at 6:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer China, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Frisia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 10 A. M., for England, Wales, Ireland, and France, per steamer Germanic, via Queenstown, and at 10 A. M., for Scotland direct, per steamer Elysia, via Glasgow, and at 10 A. M., for France direct, per steamer Pereire, via Havre, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Oder, via Southampton and Bremen.

Mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco Feb. 16, 1876.

The mails for Australia, New-Zealand, &c., will leave San Francisco March 1, 1876.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

Dr. Hardwicke, Coroner for Middlesex writes: "In the class of tubercular diseases, including consumption, so prevalent in our great centres of population, the use of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is attended with manifold advantages." Sold in capsuled Imperial Half-Pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., London. Sole agents for the United States, John F. Henry, Curran & Co., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING PIANOS AND ORGANS will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 1, at 12 o'clock, at the old auction house, No. 37 Nassau st.:

STEINWAY & SONS,	CHICKERING,
HAINES,	WATERS,
ARION GRAND,	PHILHARMONIC,
NATIONAL,	NEW-YORK PIANO CO.,
DE BAIN,	BURDETT,
CARHART & NEEDHAM,	GILBERT,
MASON & HAMLIN,	And 25 others,

By TUNIS JOHNSON, Auctioneer.
The above are now on exhibition with catalogues.

DR. MANN CURES HIP DISEASE, SPINAL curves, white swelling, contracted limbs, and club feet without cutting cords or any surgical operation, or an hour's confinement to bed, and mostly without pain. Expensive supporters entirely discarded. Result of thirty years' experience. Office No. 133 West 41st st., Sunday and Tuesday forenoon. Send for circular.

ICE FOR SALE.

Four thousand tons, eleven inches thick, clear, and first quality, cut this season, for sale by the Naugatuck Railroad Company, Bridgeport, Conn. GEORGE W. BEACH, Superintendent.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

BARTLETT'S BOULEVARD LAMPS, AND TORCH, for lighting all street lamps. Beware of imitations and infringements. Factory salesroom, No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MISS YONGE'S NEW NOVEL.

"MY YOUNG ALCIDES"

will be ready for delivery on
TUESDAY, FEB. 2.

12mo, cloth, $1 75.

MACMILLAN & CO., No. 21 Astor place, New-York.

THE AMERICAN HOYLE, BY "TRUMPS." The only acknowledged authority on all games of skill and chance, containing the laws and correct methods of playing whist, poker, euchre, pedro-sancho casino, bésique, and over one hundred other games: 516 pages, cloth, price $2. Mailed, postage paid, to any address, on receipt of price by DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this association will be held at Republican Hall, 33d st., east of Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 8 o'clock.

KNOX McAFEE, President.

A. J. SPARKS, Secretary.

CITIZENS ORGANIZING GRANT CLUBS, or clubs desiring to affiliate with the Central Grant Club, are requested to communicate with R. G. PARKS, Secretary, No. 186 Front st.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 29.—Flour dull; unchanged. Wheat—Millers stood off; No. 2 Red Winter lower to sell; other grades pretty firm; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 45@$1 45½ bid, cash; $1 46¾ bid, February; No. 3 do., $1 33 bid. Corn inactive; lower; No. 2 Mixed, 38¼c.@38½c., cash and February; 40c.@40¼c., March. Oats—Demand light, holders firm; No. 2, 35¼c. asked, cash; 35¼c. bid, January. Barley and Rye unchanged; nothing doing. Whisky inactive; lower, at $1 06. Pork firmer; held higher, at $19 87½@$20; sales, early, at $19 87½. Bulk Meats firmer; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10¾c.@10½c. and 10⅝c.@10¾c.; Clear Sides, 11c. February. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11¾c. and 12c. Lard—Sales private; generally held at 12c. Pickled Hams active and higher at 11¼c.@12c., according to age and weight; 11¾c.@12c., March. Green Meats nominally firmer; no sales. Live Hogs active and higher; the demand largely exceeds the supply; Yorkers, $6 90@$7 10; packing, $7@$7 25. Cattle quiet and unchanged; little doing. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 824 head Hogs, 340 head Cattle.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active and lower, closing weak; No. 1 Spring, $1 09; No. 2 do., 97c. bid, spot; 98¼c., February and March; $1 02¼, May; No. 3 do., 77c.; Rejected do., 65c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 40¼c.@40⅜c., spot; 40⅜c., February; 45⅛c., May; Rejected, 33c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 30⅜c.@30⅞c., spot; February, 31⅛c.@31¼c. Barley lower at 77c., spot; 71c., February; 69c., March. Rye steady, with a fair demand. Dressed Hogs in fair demand and lower at $8 25@$8 45. Pork strong and higher at $19 40@$19 45, spot; $19 70@$19 72½, March; $20, April. Lard active and higher at $12 10, spot; $12 25, March; $12 40, April. Bulk Meats firmer and held higher; shoulders, 7⅝c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10¼c. and 11c., all loose, cash. Whisky steady at $1 06. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 43,000 bushels; Corn, 81,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels; Barley, 25,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, 25,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat quiet, weak, at $1 25@$1 35. Corn dull, unsettled, at 40c.@42c. Oats dull and drooping at 35c.@42c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork firmer; held higher; $20 25 bid cash. Lard quiet but firm; Steam, 11⅞c.@12¼c.; Kettle, 13¼c. Bulk Meats strong, higher; Shoulders, 7½c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.@10⅝c., cash; 11¼c. bid buyer March; 11¼c. bid buyer April; Clear Sides, 11c. Bacon quiet but firm; Shoulders, 9c.@9¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11½c.@11¾c. and 12c.@12¼c. Green Meats—Nothing doing. Live Hogs active; common to good light, $7 25@$7 50; fair to good Packing, $7 25@$7 40; choice heavy, $7 40@$7 50; receipts, 430 head; shipments, 269 head. Whisky quiet but steady at $1 06. Butter in good demand at full prices for choice; lower grades nominal.

TOLEDO, Jan. 29.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 29; No. 2 do., $1 14; Extra White Michigan, $1 39; Amber Michigan, $1 24¾; February, $1 25; March, $1 27¾; April, $1 28; No. 2 do., $1 04; No. 2 Red Winter held at $1 26; No. 3 do., $1 05; No. 3 Dayton and Michigan, $1 04; rejected do. Red, 88c. Corn dull; high Mixed held at 45½c.; 45¼c. bid; March, 47c.; May, 50c.; low do. held 45c.; 44¼c. bid; no grade, 43½c.; do. Dayton and Michigan, 42½c.; damaged, 39¼c. Oats dull; nominal. Cloverseed steady, with a moderate demand at $8 05. Dressed Hogs steady, with a moderate demand at $8 40. Receipts—13,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—500 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 29.—Flour dull, neglected. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 07½; Hard do., $1 16; No. 2 do., 98⅛c.; March, 99¾c.; No. 3 do., 81½c. Corn dull and weak; No. 2, 42c. Oats inactive, nominal; No. 2, 31⅞c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2, Spring 94c.; No. 3 do., 54c.; rejected do., 34c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 2, 69c.@70c. Provisions buoyant, higher. Mess Pork firm at $19 50. Lard—Prime, 12¼c.@13c. Sweet-pickled Hams, 11c.@11¼c. Dry-salted Shoulders, 7½c., loose; Middles, 10⅛c.@11c., boxed. Dressed Hogs firmer; higher at $8 40@$8 45. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, Jan. 29.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,100 bbls. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 40; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 45; extra do., $1 55. Corn quiet; old Western Mixed, 68c. Barley dull and unchanged; sales, 7,000 bushels; No. 2 Bay on private terms; held generally at $1 08 for No. 2 Canada; $1 15 for No. 2 Bay; $1 23 for No. 1 Canada. Corn-meal $27 for bolted; $26 for unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $17@$19; Ship-stuffs, $19@$20; Middlings, $23@$26 ⅌ ton.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 29.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat quiet but steady at $1 05@$1 25. Corn in fair demand, firm, at 44c.@46c. Oats quiet but firm at 38c.@44c. Rye dull at 75c.@80c. Provisions buoyant, unsettled. Pork unchanged. Bulk Meats strong, higher. Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11c. and 11¼c. Bacon firm, unchanged. Sugar-cured Hams, 13¼c.@14½c., as to weight and brand. Lard quiet, unchanged. Whisky quiet, unchanged. Bagging quiet, unchanged.

BUFFALO, Jan. 29.—Receipts—Flour, 9,400 bbls.; Wheat, 13,500 bushels; Corn, 43,000 bushels; Oats, 19,000 bushels; Barley, 1,700 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,200 bbls.; Wheat, 94,500 bushels; Corn, 43,000 bushels; Oats, 19,000 bushels; Barley, 1,700 bushels. Flour quiet and unchanged; sales, 600 bbls. Wheat, Oats, Rye, and Barley neglected. Corn dull at 2 cars choice new at 51c. Pork dull at $20. Lard dull at $13. Highwines nominally $1 09.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 29.—Sugar very firm; upward tendency; prime, 7¼c.; choice, 7½c. Corn-meal firmer; offers of $2 25 refused. Coffee easier; low ordinary to prime, 17c.@19c. The market for other articles is unchanged. Gold, 113. Exchange—New-York, sight, ⅛ discount; Sterling, bank, $5 46½@$5 47.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Wheat dull. Rye quiet; small lots in the street at 85c. Oats very quiet; sales of one car Mixed at Central Elevator at 44c. Corn dull and unchanged. Barley quiet; sales of one car No. 2 two-rowed State at Susquehanna depot at 80c. Malt steady.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000 head; steady, with a fair demand; prices unchanged; shipments, 3,250 head. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000 head; active; higher; packing, $7 30@$7 60, chiefly $7 50; Bacon grades, $7 60@$7 70; shipments, 2,400 head. Sheep dull at $4 37½@$5 75; receipts, 1,000 head.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 29.—Printing Cloths market dull and inactive during the past week, with sales of only about 10,100 pcs.; at the close there was a better feeling, and best 64x64 goods were firm at 4⅛c., 30 days.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 29.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 34c. Resin quiet at $1 55 for Strained. Tar steady at $1 50.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—Wool—The demand is steady for domestics, with fair average sales; manufacturers are only buying for present wants, and prices remain unchanged. Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces have been more inquired for, and the sales include 106,000 lb. at 44c.@47½c. for X and XX as to condition, and 48c.@50c. for medium and No. 1, and these have been the current prices for some weeks past. We quote X and XX at 44c.@47½c.; medium and No. 1, 48c.@50c., and XXX and picklock at 50c.@55c. Michigan Fleeces have been in better demand, with sales of 140,000 lb., including X at 42c.@44c., mostly at 42c., and No. 1 at 45c.@47c. In other fleeces the sales include 46,000 lb., mostly Wisconsin and New-York, at 42c.@44c. The supply of Combing and Delaine fleeces is small but the demand is limited, as leading manufacturers continue to be well supplied; the sales include 61,000 lb., at 51c.@58c. for Washed and 41c.@49½c. for Unwashed; Kentucky is selling at 49c.@49½c. The most desirable lots of Combing are still held at 60c.@65c., but the latter price is an extreme. The demand for California Wool has been good, and this description meets with more favor from manufacturers than any other kind. The sales of the week include 411,000 lb., 115,000 lb. being choice Fall, at 24½c.@25c., and some lots of choice spring at 32c.@34c. Pulled Wool continues to arrive quite freely and meets with a fair demand; some lots of choice Eastern and Maine Super sold at 52c.@55c., but the principal sales of Super and X have been at 40c.@45c.; good Supers and X are most inquired for, and low grades remain neglected.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 29.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 4,416 bales; gross, 5,655 bales; exports to France, 1,670 bales; coastwise, 292 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; stock, 372,400 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 29.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12 11-16c.@12¾c.; Low Middling, 12⅛c.@12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅞c.@11c.; net receipts, 1,413 bales; exports, to France, 1,780 bales; to the Continent, 1,900 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; actual stock, 56,907 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 29.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 12½c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10½c.; net receipts, 1,682 bales; gross, 1,701 bales; exports, to Great Britian, 2,730 bales; coastwise, 388 bales; sales, 763 bales; stock, 73,465 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 29.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅜c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.@11⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.@10c.; net receipts, 2,123 bales; exports, coastwise, 415 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 93,090 bales.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The business transacted at the Exchange on Saturday, Jan. 29, was as follows:

Richard V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, H. W. Kennedy, Esq., Referee, sold two lots, each 25 by 100.11, situate on East One Hundred and sixth street, south side, 330 feet west of Fourth avenue, for $3,900 each, to W. E. Chisholm and J. Coddington, Trustees and plaintiffs in the foreclosure suit. Mr. Harnett also sold under a similar court decree, W. B. Winterton, Esq., Referee, two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Fifteenth street, north side, 400 feet west of Eleventh avenue, for $2,500 each, to John H. Waydell, plaintiff.

George H. Scott, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, disposed of one lot, 25 by 100, located on Eighth avenue, west side, 50.5 feet north of Sixty-third street, for $16,500, the buyer being W. C. Amerman, plaintiff.

James M. Miller, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, sold a three-story-and-basement brick house, with lot 20 by 102.2, on East Seventy-ninth street, north side, 280 feet east of Third avenue, for $11,408, (including mortgage with interest,) to John G. Paynter, plaintiff.

The legal sale by J. L. Wells of two lots on West Fifty-seventh street, east of Sixth avenue, was adjourned to Feb. 5, and the sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of a plot of land on Washington avenue, south of Fletcher street, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward, to Feb. 10.

Business during the past week has presented few features of interest, and the sales effected call for no special notice. The Exchange has been better attended, however, and bidding at the legal sales has been participated in to some extent by outside parties. The market, if anything, seems a shade firmer, and the prospect for the future just now looks more encouraging than of late. How far the increased taxation of City property, as proposed at Albany, will affect business remains yet to be seen, but it is the opinion of those well informed in real estate matters that the prices at present ruling are about as low as they can go.

The total value of City realty sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Jan. 29, was $197,139, as against $637,491, the figures for the previous six business days.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The sales to take place at the Exchange during the present week are as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) Jan. 31.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas L. Feitner, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 27.4 by 100, No. 291 Fifth avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Thirtieth street. Also, similar sale, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 28.6 by 177.9 by 26.6 by 177.9, with buildings, on Oak street, north side, 129 feet west of James street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Hayes, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick house, 25 by 50, with two-story brick extension, 20 by 40, and lot 90.10 feet deep, No. 425 Sixth street, north side, 300 feet west of Avenue A.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry T. Wing, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 90, on Avenue A, east side, 62 feet south of Nineteenth street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. V. B. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 59.3 by 25 by 64.4, on West Seventy-third street, north side, 275 feet east of Eleventh avenue.

Tuesday, Feb. 1.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 414 West Thirty-ninth street, south side, 200 feet west of Ninth avenue, embracing a lot 25 by 98.9, with a two-story frame store and dwelling in front and three-story brick tenement-house in rear. Also, Supreme Court partition sale, George Gallagher, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 26 by 83.6 by 25 by 90.6, on Third avenue, east side, 51.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-third street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Higgins, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100, on Eighth avenue, west side, 77.2 feet north of Eighty-second street, and a plot of land, 57.1 by 100.2, on West Eighty-third street, south side, 100 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of three houses, with lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East Fifty-sixth street, north side, 120 feet west of Madison avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 19.4 by 88, on West Thirty-fourth street, south side, 20 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By Steele & Carter, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of the same house and lot, on West Thirty-fourth street, above noticed.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20.6 by 98.9, on East Thirty-fourth street, north side, 120.6 feet east of Fourth avenue. Also, public auction sale of 11 Brooklyn lots, situate respectively on Wyckoff avenue, Himrod and Conselyea streets.

Wednesday, Feb. 2.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court partition sale, Myer S. Isaacs, Esq. Referee, of four lots, each 25.2 by 100, on Fifth avenue, north-east corner Ninety-second street.

By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sale, of the four-story brick double tenement house, 25 by 50, with lot 100.5 feet deep, No. 548 West Forty-fifth street, south side, 150 feet east of Eleventh avenue.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John F. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20.10 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twelfth street, north side, 226.4 feet west of Avenue A.

Thursday, Feb. 3.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of two valuable lots, each 25 by 100, on Madison avenue, east side, 25.5 feet north of Forty-fourth street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Superior Court foreclosure sale, C. W. Watson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 23.8 by 101.7 by 26.2 by 101, on West Twenty-first street, south side, 70.8 feet west of Seventh avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Thirty-eighth street, south side, 200 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By Steele & Carter, foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Kirby, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 58.3 by 104.1 by 75 by 100.5, with buildings, on West Sixty-third street, north-east corner of the Grand Boulevard.

Friday, Feb. 4.

By A. H. Nicolay & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John H. Post, Esq., Referee, of the valuable property on Hague street, north-east corner of Cliff street, embracing a plot of land 67.6 by 104 by 72.7 by 109.5, with two five-story and two four-story brick factory buildings thereon, also one one-story brick building.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21.1 by 100.5, on East Forty-third street, north side, 100 feet west of Second avenue.

By Blackwell & Riker, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 19.5 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-third street, north side, 235 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Ambrose Moell, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, north side, 155 feet east of Sixth avenue, as widened.

Saturday, Feb. 5.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21.2 by 82, on Watts street, south side, 144.2 feet east of Varick street, with right of alley-way to Grand street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Superior Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Edgerton, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21 by 79.9, on East Thirteenth street, south side, 264 feet east of Fifth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lease of lot 20 by 100.5, on West Forty-fifth street, north side, 260 feet west of Eighth avenue, Astor lease dated May 1, 1872, term twenty years.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James J. Thompson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 19.6 by 74, on East Forty-ninth street, north side, 239 feet east of Third avenue.

By J. L. Wells, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-seventh street, south side, 170 feet east of Sixth avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Francis C. Barlow, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.9 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, south side, 205 feet west of Second avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—SATURDAY, JAN. 29.

NEW-YORK.

By George H. Scott.	
1 lot, 8th av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 63d st., 25x100	$16,500
By James M. Miller.	
1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, East 79th st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of 3d av., lot 20x102.2	11,408
By Richard V. Harnett.	
2 lots, East 106th st., s. s., 330 ft. w. of 4th av. as widened, each 25x100.11, $3,900 each	7,800
2 lots, West 115th st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 11th av., each 25x100.11, $2,500 each	5,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Jan. 28.

74th st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x102.2; Jacob Cohen and wife to William Williams	nom.
Nichol place, n. w. s., irregular, 2 pieces, William Burnard and wife to Alfred T. McCollough	$16,000
Park place, No. 24 to 19 Barclay, 48.8 ft. e. of Church st., 25.10½x148.7; Lyman W. Boles and wife to Stephen V. R. Cruger	nom.
3d av., s. e. corner of 118th st. to 117th st., x 87; Joseph Spears and wife and others to James Wood	10,000
1st av., w. s., 74.1 ft. n. of 30th st., 24.8x75; Joseph Warren and wife to William F. Reilly	nom.
11th av., w. s., between 82d and 83d sts., 4 lots; Emil H. Eintz and wife to Christina Simms	nom.
41st st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 7th av., 20x98.9, John H. Hoberbert, Jr., Referee, to George Lauer	11,850
10th av., e. s., Bloomingdale, 50x100, Albert Stickney, Referee, to Warren E. Greenleaf	8,000
58th st., n. s., 170 ft. e. of 6th av., 25x100.5, Oscar C. Ferris, Executor, to John Burke	13,250
58th st., n. s., 345 ft. e. of 6th av., 50x100.5; same to same	30,500
88th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Avenue A, 100.8½, irregular; also 87th st., s. s., 384.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 62.3¾, irregular; also Avenue A, n. w. cor. 87th st., 100x157 ft.; also 86th st., n. s., 239 ft. w. of Avenue A, 18x136.11½, irregular; also Avenue B, s. w. cor. 87th st., 60x92, irregular; Joseph Hillenbrand and wife to Francis A. Hillenbrand	36,000
Wooster st., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Grand st., 78x100; Charles A. Gunst to Henry Bernard	70,000
Birch st., w. s., 344 ft. to Anderson av., thence irregular, 24th Ward; Benjamin P. Fairchild and wife to Silas A. Allen	7,000
4th av., n. e. corner 56th st., 50.5x90; also, 4th av., e. s., 100.5 ft. n. of 56th st., 50x90, (1-11 part of;) John Keyser and wife to A. Schmid	3,000
1st av., w. s., 48 ft. n. of 61st st., 20x60; Christoph Volpp and wife to Pauline Reisig	nom.
LEASE RECORDED.	
39th st., s. s., (lot No. 398, estate of C. Ray,) 21 years; Robert Ray to Patrick Finnegan	$250

CITY REAL ESTATE.

LARGE HOUSES AT SPECIAL REDUCTIONS.—No. 59 5th av., with extension; 18th st., near 5th av., 25x70x100; No. 299 5th av., corner dwelling; double mansion, with stable, on 36th st., near the av.; 40th st., near 5th av., 30 feet wide; 44th st., admirable full-sized house, only $30,000, very cheap; No. 675 5th av., full-size, newly frescoed, will sell reasonably, or lease unfurnished; also the elegant large dwelling No. 9 East 54th st., at a decided bargain.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
No. 4 Pine st., or Branch Office, No. 33 East 17th st., Union square.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, at special reductions, large and small houses, with and without stables, 5th av., Murray Hill, &c.; some decided bargains!!! Permits from
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
No. 4 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.

NO. 9 EAST 54TH ST.

For sale—The elegant house No. 9 East 54th st., just east of 5th av.; the house is substantially built and in perfect order; price low and possession immediate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, a first-class four-story brown-stone house, 25 x60, on 46th st., near 5th av.; possession; rent low to a first-class tenant.
S. EDDY, No. 2 Park place.

FOR SALE—PREMISES NO. 322 MADISON ST., New-York City. Apply to
A. L. MACNAB, No. 78 Nassau st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE.

W. N. GRISWOLD,

NO. 744 BROADWAY.

I have for sale, on easy terms, a most splendid property at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, facing the Great East Chester Bay and the East River. Water approaches, dock, &c.; roads and drives. The mansion alone cost nearly all that is asked for the property. A rare chance for charitable societies or private investors. Attached to this property there are a number of elegant new cottages, with all modern improvements. Also, a number of beautiful building sites, to be sold separate or together.

TO LET OR LEASE, for business or other purposes, on South Washington square, the fine 25-foot house, four stories, 16 rooms; will lease for three or five years.

TO LET—Second floor, north-east corner Broadway and 8th st., over Hegeman's drug store; 25x100.

TO LET OR LEASE—The splendid store property, No. 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

FRANK G. AND
CHARLES S. BROWN,
Broadway, corner Wall st.,
Agents for selling, purchasing, leasing, and appraising Real Estate and managing properties.
Highest possible references.

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS AND AT BARGAINS, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
House and lot No. 784 5th av., near 63d st.
House and lot east side Madison av., near 74th st.
Five lots on 55th st., between Madison and 4th avs.
Two lots on 64th st., between Madison and 5th avs.
And many other vacant lots in various parts of the City.
Apply at office of estate of WM. H. RAYNOR,
No. 1,300 Broadway, corner 34th st.

HOUSES FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.—West 17th st., near 5th av., $30,000; West 22d st., near 6th av., $20,000; West 22d st., $14,000; West 22d st., $7,500; West 23d st., $30,000; West 23d st., $18,000; West 23d st., $18,000; West 23d st., $56,000; West 26th st., $21,000; West 24th st., $35,000; West 25th st., $15,000; West 29th st., central, $35,000; West 9th st., $22,000; West 34th st., $24,000; West 37th st., $25,000; West 38th st., $35,000; West 58th st., $27,000, and many others.
JAMES R. EDWARDS,
No. 108 West 23d st.

FOR SALE — THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses: No. 9 West 36th st.; full-size house and lot, No. 9 East 38th st.; full size, with extra lot and stable in the rear; No. 224, No. 169, corner 33d st.; No. 238, extra size; No. 254, No. 93 Madison av.; No. 57 East 54th st.; No. 9 East 54th st.; No. 9 West 48th st., with side lights.
For terms and descriptions apply at No. 3 Pine st. Permits will be forwarded by mail if desired.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

FOR SALE.—A GREAT BARGAIN ON WEST 22D st., a four-story brick house, 20 feet wide, fifteen rooms, C. C. Moore leasehold house; has range, hot and cold water, bath, gas, water closets, stationary tubs, wash basins, vestibule doors, &c.; ground rent $200 per annum; nineteen or twenty years to run, renewals at four per cent.; price $7,500, about $5,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Here is an opportunity for a party having about $2,500 cash to live under a cheap rent.
JAMES R. EDWARDS,
No. 108 West 23d st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

NO. 9 EAST 54TH ST.—FOR SALE—THE elegant house No. 9 East 54th st., just east of 5th av., and in the immediate vicinity of Dr. Hall's and St. Thomas' Churches. The house is substantially built, has been thoroughly overhauled, is tastefully decorated, and in perfect order. Price low and possession immediate. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, WITH IMMEDIATE possession, a medium-sized high-stoop, stone-front house, in West 53d st., beautifully and tastefully furnished and in complete order, with every modern improvement. Can be had for $27,500, with all the furniture as it stands; $10,000 is all the cash that will be required, balance on bond and mortgage.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE A LARGE 6TH av. property, between 23d and 34th sts.; $100,000; rented for $11,000; also, a large furniture warehouse and factory, 7th av. and 21st st., 100x100; $90,000; leased for $9,000.
JAMES R. EDWARDS,
No. 108 West 23d st.

FOR SALE AT A RUINOUS SACRIFICE—A fine four-story high stoop brown-stone house on West 58th st.; 20x58x100; new; price about $27,000.
JAMES R. EDWARDS,
No. 108 West 23d st.

FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE HOUSE, new; cabinet trimmed; last of five; good investment; examine it.
JOHN W. STEVENS, Broadway and 52d st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC PREMises occupied as dwelling and bakery, on Madison st., New-York City. Apply to
A. L. MACNAB, No. 78 Nassau st.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 5 PINE ST., HAS trust funds to loan and to purchase mortgages on approved New-York and Brooklyn real estate. Principals apply with papers.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY-SEAT ON east bank of the Hudson, north of Poughkeepsie; eighty acres; immense quantities fruit; brick mansion lodge; numerous out-buildings; large river front; docks; ice-house; unequaled river and mountain views; at a sacrifice. Photograph at our office.
HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

ORANGE, N. J., (SPECIALTY) INCLUDING Llewellyn Park, Brick Church, Montrose, and Mountain Side.—Desirable properties for rent, sale, and exchange.
HAMILTON & WALLIS,
No. 30 Pine st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE, FURNISHED.—ON THE bank of the Hudson, to a private family only, for three years, an elegant residence, with eight to ten acres, complete in all respects; lawn, fruit, garden, and full complement of outbuildings for a first-class residence; house 50 feet square, and contains water, gas, furnace, range, &c., and is a Summer or Winter residence thirty to fifty minutes from 42d st.; rent, $300 per month; there is a dock on the property, fine boating, bathing, and fishing.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine st.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

A LARGE AND FINE FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop house to rent, on 23d st., west side, near Elevated Railroad; unfurnished, or partially furnished; rent $2,400; immediate possession.
JAMES R. EDWARDS,
No. 108 West 23d st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A FIRST-class, fully furnished house, four-story brown-stone high-stoop, about 23 by 65 feet, situated in West 47th st., close to 5th av., in the vicinity of the Windsor Hotel; possession at any time. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO RENT UNFURNISHED—IMMEDIATE POSsession; West 20th st., $1,000; West 23d st., $2,200; West 25th st., $1,200; West 28th st., $1,100; West 58th st., $2,000; West 23d st., $2,400.
JAMES R. EDWARDS,
No. 108 West 23d st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET OR LEASE
THE SPACIOUS
Lofts of No. 341 Broadway.

Average size about 33 by 180 feet, with an L extension on Leonard st., with steam elevator and heating apparatus; immediate possession. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

PART OF STORE TO LET UNDER ONE of the principal hotels on Broadway, between 14th and 34th sts., west side; very suitable for real estate, insurance, or railroad ticket office. Address A. B., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, for five days.

EXTRA LARGE BANKING-ROOM TO let or lease, on Broadway, near the Post Office; a very large first floor office, with desks, large safes, all the modern improvements; light and ventilation superior. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—ELEGANT BANKING-ROOM, NO. 231 Broadway, opposite the Post Office, 25x118; all modern improvements; heated by steam; suitable for a large banking, insurance, or mercantile business.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

OFFICES AND LOFTS TO LET IN THE new building, corner of Bond st. and Bowery, suitable for manufacturing jewelers or others. Apply from 10 to 3 o'clock, BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 29 PARK ROW,
Opposite the Post Office.
Brown stone, seven floors, 25 by 115 feet, extending through, with rear entrance.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE OWNERS, WHETHER EMbarrassed or not, desiring to realize on important parcels of City property from $50,000 to $500,000 for cash, may address by Monday, in confidence, Box No. 1,830 Post Office, appointing interview and giving particulars, as present disposable funds may be unavailable; principals only.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

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The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
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AT MORISON'S
Trustworthy and Reliable Institute,
Corner 11th st. and 6th av.,
Established 1853.
Respectable servants of all nations
Waiting for situations.

A PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU for families, hotels, and others, to get good, reliable servants of all kinds, (for City or country,) No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT THE HOME BUREAU, NO. 543 6TH AV., between 32d and 33d sts., a number of the best colored servants, male and female, both Southern and Northern, at the shortest notice for any capacity.

CHARWOMAN.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTant woman, wishes to do any kind of work in a private family, by the day or month, at moderate pay; good references. Call at No. 232 East 29th st.

CHAR-WOMAN.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day washing and ironing or cleaning; is an excellent washer and good cleaner; best City reference. Call at No. 420 West 39th st., in grocery store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Welsh Protestant young woman; very best testimonials from her last lady for honesty, sobriety, neatness, and capability; thoroughly understands chamber-work and waiting; willing to assist with washing and ironing; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE girl, with City reference, for chamber-work and waiting, or child's nurse; willing to divide her time with different kinds of work; is a neat seamstress, uses a machine, and is an excellent mender; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid and waitress, or would do sewing and care children; private family or boarding-house; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., second floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE, well-recommended German girl as chamber-maid in a hotel; either City or country; is neat and tidy, willing and obliging. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a competent young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; over six years' City reference. Call at No. 384 9th av., in the millinery store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and laundress; best City reference from last place. Address M. C., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; best City references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 41 West 36th st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTestant woman to do chamber-work and sewing or take care of grown children; City or country; City references. Call for two days at No. 250 West 28th st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT YOUNG Protestant woman as chamber-maid in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; is also a very neat hand sewer; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish young girl, who is a very good servant, and is very obliging; not anxious about high wages. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., Jacquin's French and Swedish Bureau.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chamber-maid, and sewing; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 319 East 21st st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR FINE WASHING.—And make herself generally useful. Can be highly recommended. Call at No. 14 West 20th st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; best of City references from last place. Call at No. 409 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy, competent girl, with excellent up-town references; is willing and industrious. Call or address Mary, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITress.—By two sisters in one house, one as good cook and to assist with washing; understands the care of milk and butter; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both girls competent and obliging; will do the work of a small family between them; no objections to the country; first-class City references. Address M. D., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant girl as cook, washer, and ironer; is an excellent cook and a thorough laundress; highest testimonials as to character and capability; is neat, tidy, and obliging; City or country. Apply at Grand Central Employment Agency, No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A VERY RELIABLE SUPERIOR woman, who understands her business in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; understands the making of butter, care of milk, &c.; will go in the country; best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK, OR COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHing.—By a North of Ireland Protestant young woman; very neat in person and work; excellent cook; game, meats, fowls, nice soups, pastry, creams, jellies; good baker of all kinds; good washer and ironer; City or country; best two years' City reference; lady to be seen. Call at Bookham's, 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A smart, capable girl as cook, washer, and ironer, or general house-work servant; is economical and respectful; first rate washer and ironer, and good cook; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class family cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, brown gravies, jellies, pastry; also good bread, biscuit, French rolls, &c., and will assist in washing if required; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat and tidy young woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, brown gravies, preserves, desserts, &c., and is a superior laundress; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; A COMPETENT English woman, who thoroughly understands her work; can, bone, lard, make soups, &c.; would, if cooking permitted, do washing; a really competent person for a steady place; City or country; last place four years. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN who understands her business thoroughly; is a good meat cook; excellent baker and pastry cook; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to a respectable boarding-house; a home preferred to wages; City reference. Call two days at No. 326 East 36th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK IN ALL ITS branches; French and English; boning and larding; desserts of various kinds; reference from highest families in the City. Address S. J. S., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN, as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 268 West 36th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Scotch woman as cook, washer, and ironer, or will go out by the day; is a good laundress; good references. Call for two days at No. 241 West 22d st., rear.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-RATE FAMILY COOK, WHO is an excellent baker; does not object to the coarse washing; has City references. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, AS cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; best of City references from last place. Apply at No. 205 West 26th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan as cook; will assist with washing and ironing in a private family; good reference from present employers. Apply at No. 347 West 55th st.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS A FIRST-CLASS COOK; understands her business thoroughly; will assist with washing; good City references. Call at No. 235 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND YOUNG WOMan as first-class cook in a private family; is a good bread and pastry cook; good City reference. Address M. L., No. 602 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH AND AMERICAN COOK IN first-class private family; best City references. Address Mme. Constant, Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; is a good baker; is willing to assist with the washing; no objection to a boarding-house; best reference. Call at No. 247 West 47th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant woman; an excellent cook, washer, and ironer; good City references. Call at No. 328 West 43d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; IS AN EXCELlent baker, understands soups, game, &c.; best City reference. Call at No. 124 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; good references. Apply at No. 342 East 23d st., near 2d av., first floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN A private family as cook; willing to assist with the washing; is a first-class bread and biscuit maker; understands soups and game; can be seen on Monday; good City reference. Call at No. 157 East 52d st.; ring third bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A SMALL family; has the best of City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway, the French Office.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 49 West 18th st., near 6th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; best City references. Call at No. 137 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK AND ASSIST in the washing and ironing; seven years City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 342 East 23d st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two very capable German girls, together in a private family; one as cook and laundress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; understand their business well; not afraid of work or a large family; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, FOR City or country; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer, and has first-class City reference; will go for low wages. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Notice address.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, FAITHFUL WOMAN, WHO is a first-class cook; understands European, American, and all other styles of good cooking; has superior testimonials as to character and capabilities. Call or address cook, 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of baking and salads. Call at No. 122 West 20th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKer, who can cut and trim well, desires a few customers by the day; best references. Address W. Wertheimer, No. 332 West 38th st.

GOVERNESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH nursery governess, with good City references, or will take care of an infant. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, for three days.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN lady as working house-keeper in a widower's family where she can have the care of young children; good disposition and kind to children; no objections to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 323 East 26th st., one flight, front.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlish woman who understands her duties as a housekeeper thoroughly; is a good market woman; can take entire charge of a household, and thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, 108 6th av., near 9th st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDdle-aged woman as house-keeper or monthly nurse. Call or address No. 341 East 27th st., one flight front.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A AMERICAN WIDOW as housekeeper, or house-work for a small family; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 161 Eldridge st., Mrs. Forman.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady as housekeeper; can furnish best reference. Address E. A. H., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A DANISH PROTESTANT girl who is a good plain cook and a nice washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful in a good home; or can do chamber-work and sewing; is a neat, quick sewer by hand; has good City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, OBLIGING Scotch girl, with good references, as general servant; a good cook and laundress, and a neat, obliging servant, who stays in her place; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, A short time in the country; speaks but little English; is a plain cook, good washer, neat, strong, and willing. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general house-work; can make good bread and biscuit; understands all kinds of American cooking; excellent reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SMART, ACTIVE, COMpetent girl, with excellent City reference; City or country. Call at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERIcan, middle-aged woman, to do general house-work in a private family; City or country; moderate wages. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT woman to do the down-stairs' work of an elderly couple; is a good cook and an excellent baker. Call at No. 103 East 27th st.

HOUSEWORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do housework, or would cook, wash, and iron; is a splendid laundress. Address K. M., Box 325, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HAIR-DRESSER.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO engage by the day, week, or month as lady's hair-dresser; terms moderate. Inquire at 132 West 35th st.

LADY'S-MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN PERSON, speaking French and English, as lady's-maid or for young ladies; is a good seamstress and hair-dresser; City reference. Call at No. 256 West 41st st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a strong young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; is also an experienced chamber-maid, and can furnish unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Grand Central Employment Agency, No. 1,282 Broadway, corner of 33d st., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS a first-class laundress; French fluting, box pleating, puffing, polishing, and all kinds of fine work; best testimonials; sober, honest, neat, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; A thorough laundress; neat, willing, and a first-class girl; well recommended. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RELIABLE, STEADY woman as first-class laundress, or as cook and laundress; private family or boarding-house; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., second floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant woman as laundress; can do up all kinds of laces and fluting; willing to go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class laundress, or would do chamber-work and fine washing; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 224 East 35th st., near 3d av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as laundress or to do chamberwork; understands French fluting; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 209 East 40th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS to go out by the day, or work in private families; all kinds of fluting; good City reference. Call at No. 127 West 30th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who has a long reference from her last place; is a thorough laundress; would do some chamber-work. Can be seen at 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, the French Office, for three days.

MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTWORTHY person as maid and seamstress; can dress hair and operate on different machines. Address No. 321 East 27th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMber-maid and seamstress.—By a Swedish Protestant young woman; very respectable; highly recommended by best City families; competent nurse for young and growing children; an excellent seamstress; operate, &c.; excellent chamber-maid; willing, obliging, and desirable person. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERman girl as nurse for one or two children; is well qualified to instruct rudiments of music; would prefer a good home to high wages. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GENTEEL French young woman, who is a very good seamstress and is fond of children; has City references. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT INFANT'S NURSE; Protestant; is reliable and capable of taking entire charge from birth; City reference. Call at No. 602 3d av., in the fancy store.

NURSE.—BY A NICE AMERICAN GIRL TO TAKE care of children or light house-work; City or country. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' new Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st., near 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTant girl as nurse in a first-class family to one or two children; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 366 3d av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children and do plain sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 312 East 31st st., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN, A BABY to wet nurse at her own home. Call for three days at No. 416 East 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN of experience, as nurse; is a good seamstress by hand; good reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOman; an infant nurse. Can be seen at No. 459 West 21st st., present employer, opposite college grounds.

PROTESTANT SERVANTS ON HAND TOday at the Church of Our Saviour, 3d av., near 39th st. Call from 9 to 12.

SEAMSTRESS.—AND WILLING TO ASSIST IN chamber-work; understands dress-making and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Can be seen at No. 50 West 19th st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SEAMSTRESS TO GO OUT by the day, week, or month; can do all kinds of family sewing in the latest style; good City reference. Call at No. 748 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS OR MAID.—BY A GERMAN Protestant person as seamstress or maid; speaks French; got her own machine; does all kinds of family sewing. Address B., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT OPERATOR on fine white work, a few engagements to go out by the day. Address K. T., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN, PROTestant, whom we know as first-class waitress; understands getting up salads, wait on dinner parties, also clean silver, tend furnace, &c., and would assist in chamber-work; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st. and Broadway. Inquire for S. T.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as waitress; willing to assist in chamber-work; three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 224 East 35th st., near 3d av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS AND TO ASSIST IN CHAMber-work.—By a very neat and respectable girl as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, and dresses salads of all kinds; would assist in the chamber-work or fine washing; best City reference. Apply at Grand Central Employment Agency, No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st., up stairs.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Protestant young woman; would like a place in a private family; is a thorough chamber-maid and a first-class waitress, and can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COMpetent waitress in private family; understands the care of silver and making salads; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at 200 East 41st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN waitress; can make salads; understands serving wine; is also a careful chamber-maid. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; CITY or country; best City reference. Call at No. 75 Madison av.

WASHING.—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FINE washing and ironing; dresses, and children's clothing in the neatest style; shirts finely polished; French fluting and puffing in superior style; families by the dozen or month; best City reference. Call at No. 127 West 30th st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, WHO understands all kinds of fine washing and ironing, would like the washing of a few gentlemen or ladies; can give first-class reference. Call at No. 122 West 20th st.; ring first bell.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS WANTS families' or gentlemen's washing; prices moderate; good reference. Apply to Mrs. Nesbitt, No. 351 1st av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD take ladies' or gentlemen's washing at her own house, or would go out by the day; City reference. Call at No. 214 West 37th st., second floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; washing at her home done on reasonable terms. Call at No. 882 6th av., between 49th and 50th sts., second floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day washing. No. 43 Perry st., rear basement.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own home, at seventy-five cents per dozen; puffing, polishing, and fluting done promptly; best reference. Call on Mrs. Fagan, No. 478 7th av.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS ladies' or gentlemen's washing at her own home, or go out by the day, and give good satisfaction. Call on Mrs. Davidson, No. 219 East 35th st., third floor, back room.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS would like one or two more engagements to go out by the day; best of City reference. Address Mary, No. 217 West 28th st., in the rear.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS WOULD like washing at her own house, or go out by the day; good reference. Call for two days at No. 203 East 22d st.

WASHING.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS wishes a few more families', ladies', or gentlemen's washing, by the week or month. Call on or address Mrs. Meehan, No. 416 East 16th st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS COLORED LAUNdress would take some gentlemen's or families' washing at her residence, top floor, No. 445 8th av.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, gentlemen's or family washing. Inquire at No. 174 West 32d st.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—COOK, Laundress, &c.—By a Swedish Protestant man and wife, aged thirty-two years, with no children; both speak good English, and well recommended; man is a good coachman, and can milk and care cattle, &c.; wife is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good cook; both are sober and industrious persons. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A GENTLEman for his man; he thoroughly understands his business, is a careful driver, an excellent groom, is strictly temperate, and will be found willing, obliging, and respectful; will be highly recommended in every respect. Call or address Coachman, No. 301 East 34th st., top floor.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, also garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Call on or address L. K., care M. Curley, carriage maker, No. 113 East 13th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man; is a good groom and a careful City driver; would go to the country, and will be found willing and obliging; can milk and tend to furnace; City references given. Call on or address W. M., No. 4 West 45th st., stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS first-class coachman; not afraid of work; moderate wages; best City reference; strictly temperate and careful driver. Address E. D., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, in a private family; understands the business thoroughly; eleven years' reference from last employer. Address C., No. 155 East 35th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, PROTESTANT, as coachman or groom, who thoroughly understands his business; country preferred; first-class reference. Call on or address W. M., No. 144 5th av., Mr. Stellings' harness-store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT young man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; no objection to City or country; has nine years' best City references. Call or address No. 131 West 32d st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—IS STRICTLY honest, sober, and industrious, and a thorough groom; two years' best City reference from late employer; personal interview can be had if required. Call or address Coachman, No. 137 West 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business, and can furnish twelve years' first-class City reference. Call or address D. G., No. 21 West 44th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can recommend as a first-class man in every respect. Address James, at present employer's, No. 20 East 69th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A STEADY, sober, reliable man, with unexceptionable City reference; will make himself generally useful. Call or address Coachman, No. 219 East 22d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG married man; is very obliging; has first-class City reference from last place. Address F., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man; long experience; best of City testimonials; can make a young horse of an old one. Call on or address M. K., No. 554 7th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF LONG EXperience at the business; fifteen years' reference from one place in this City. Address Coachman, Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN WHO thoroughly understands the business; four years' best City reference; no objection to the country; is strictly temperate; willing and obliging. Call at, or address T. H., No. 130 West 49th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom; can be highly recommended by first-class families in this City; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Call or address M. M., No. 32 East 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN THIRty-two years old, who has a thorough knowledge of his duties and of very good habits; six years' best City reference. Call or address M. L., care of J. B. Brewster, 21st st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a trustworthy, sober, single young man; Protestant; a good groom and careful driver. Call or address F. L., No. 30 West 26th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best City references; City or country. Address J. W., No. 143 West 27th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man having good City reference; can take care of a gentleman's road team; no objection to the country. Address D., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands the business; can give eleven years' best City reference; is strictly temperate. Call or address T. K., at E. A. Packer's, 111 Broadway, Room 29.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND FIRST-class coachman and groom; eleven years' best City reference; married. Call or address James, at D. Wright's, No. 311 4th av., between 23d and 24th sts.

COACHMAN.—BY A WELL EDUCATED AND REcommend young German as coachman and gardener for City or country; is willing and obliging, and will work for moderate wages. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Please notice name and address.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN (MARRIED, no family,) who understands his business thoroughly; a good and careful driver; first-class reference from his late employer, to whose stable call, or address J. R., No. 17 East 34th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE ENGLISHMAN; thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and careful driver; best City reference. Call or address A. G., stable, No. 17 East 34th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO FAMIly; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference from his employers. Call on or address B. O., No. 246 West 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, (colored,) or would drive for a doctor; will make himself useful; three years' reference from last place. Call or address H. B., No. 2,123 1st av.

DRIVER.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EIGHTEEN, as driver; can give the best of City reference. Call or address No. 1,206 3d av.

FARMER.—BY A SWEDE, SINGLE, STRONG, AND willing; is an experienced farmer; can milk, build stone walls; is strictly sober and well recommended; wages no object. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN WHO HAS A THORough knowledge of the culture of grapes, peaches, and other fruits under glass and out doors, stove and green house plants, the forcing and out-door culture of vegetables, and gardening in general; also the management of farm lands, stock, &c., and in everything belonging to the business; best of testimonials from former and present employer. Address GARDENER, Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS GARDENer; understands his business in all its branches; good reference. Apply to R. Gray, 100th st. Boulevard.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO FAMIly; is a first-rate fruit and grape grower; understands care of vegetable and flower garden, lawns, &c.; wife is an excellent laundress or dairy woman; would live in the house or in cottage, as may be desired; three years' best City reference. Call on or address William, Alfred Bridgeman's seed store, 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ENGLISH; no family; thoroughly understands greenhouses, graperies, fruit, flowers, vegetables, and pleasure grounds; ornamental planting; has a thorough knowledge of farming; references first-class. Address J. B. D., Box No. 266, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—MARRIED; IS WELL EXPERIenced in management of greenhouse and graperies; is a first-class florist and good fruit and vegetable grower; unexceptionable City reference for character and ability. Address C. H., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT AS gardener and farmer; is willing to take full charge or shares; has best of references. Call at No. 27 Pitt st., basement.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENer; will groom and be generally useful; single; Englishman; reduced wages; City references. Address A. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

GROOM OR FOOTMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGlish man, lately arrived, as groom or footman; thoroughly understands his business; good recommendation from last place. Address W. R., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—BY A SMART YOUNG COLored man to make himself generally useful around the house; is a good waiter, and can take good care of dining-room; has good references. Address for two days W. R., Box 269 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN IN A family to make himself useful, attend fires, &c.; recent City references. Address Edward, Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A PROTestant man who thoroughly understands his duties as such in every particular; is strictly sober, honest, and obliging; has good City reference; will be found trustworthy. Address for two days C. W. J., Waiter, box 313, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER OR VALET.—BY A FRENCHMAN aged 28 years, speaks good English, Spanish, and Italian; is a competent waiter in every capacity, and can take entire charge of a dining-room; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

WAITER.—BY A VERY NEAT YOUNG ENGLISH Protestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—AS WAITER IN A PLAIN FAMILY by a respectable man; sober and industrious; no objection to the country; good references. Address R. E., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE, SINGLE, WELL REcommended from best of families as a thorough waiter; honest, civil, and industrious, and strictly sober; age forty; waiter for eighteen years. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG CHINAMAN AS WAITER in a private family or boarding-house; good City reference. Call at No. 17 West 20th st., present employer.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGH FRENCH WAITER, who has long experience and is thoroughly reliable and highly recommended; speaks English. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN PROTESTant man as first-class waiter; would tend furnace and make himself useful; understands horses; best of reference. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS waiter in a private family; best City reference; wages not so much of an object as a permanent place. Address J. W., No. 133 West 19th st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MARRIED COUPLE, WITHOUT children, to go a short distance out of town as coachman and laundress. None but thoroughly-proficient, willing, and well-recommended parties need apply. Address, stating nationality, ages, references, &c., B. W., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENeral house-work in a small family. Apply on Monday, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., at No. 112 East 40th st.; satisfactory references required.

WANTED—A GIRL THAT UNDERSTANDS BASTing and sewing ladies' shoes. Apply at store No. 23 Allen st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS NURSE TO TAKE ENtire charge of an infant; must have City reference. Apply at No. 14 Waverley place, after 9 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE FOR BOYS four and five years old, and chamber-work. Call before 12 or after 4 P. M. at No. 150 West 45th st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A COUPE AND ONE CLARENCE, NEARLY new; used by a private family going South. To be seen at M. CURLEY'S, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

A STABLE TO LET—WITH FIVE STALLS, ON ground floor; good coach-room, a large loft, &c.; 13th st., between 5th av. and Broadway. Apply to M. CURLEY, No. 111 East 13th st., near 4th av.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE "LAdies Home Society of the Baptist Churches of the City of New-York" will be held TUESDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 P. M., at the "Home" in 68th st., between 4th and Lexington avs., to which all interested are cordially invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PUBLIC RELIGIOUS SERVICES WILL BE held in the church, 5th av., corner 19th st., on Monday, Jan. 31, at 4 P. M., appropriate to the removal of the edifice by the Central Presbyterian Church to 57th st., near Broadway. Rev. Drs. Hall, Prime, Paxton, Booth, Hutton, and others, will make addresses.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MILLINERY—IN NEWARK, N. J.—STOCK, FIXtures, and good-will of a business established five years will be sold for less than the value of stock. Address at once, WM. H. CARPENTER, 573 Broadway.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN AN ... IMPORTING business, with from $10,000 to $15,000; all references given. Address A. T., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, BAGGAGE, &c.—Separate rooms, lowest rates; buildings have every convenience; elevator; watchman. Furniture boxed and shipped to all parts City and country. MICHALES & SON,
Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, NEW DESIGNS, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. DEGRAAF and JAMES COCHRANE, Jr., against whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy was filed on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1876.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—Upon reading and filing proofs sustaining the allegations of the petition in the matter aforesaid, it is ordered, that the said John P. Degraaf do appear before this court, as a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, on the 19th day of February, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be served on said John P. Degraaf, by delivering the same to him personally, or by leaving the same at his last usual place of abode, at least five days previous to the day herein required for his appearance.

{ SEAL OF THE COURT. } Witness, the Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the said District Court, and the seal thereof, at the City of New-York, in said district, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1876.
GEORGE F. BETTS,
Clerk of District Court for said District.
ja31-1aw3wM*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy—In the matter of HENRY LOVERIDGE and LEWIS M. BROWN, and the firm of Brown & Loveridge, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, SS. A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court, against the estate of Henry Loveridge, of Orange, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, and against Lewis M. Brown, and the firm of Brown & Loveridge, who have been duly adjudged bankrupts, upon petition of said Henry Loveridge, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees, of the estate of said bankrupts, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 683 Broad street, in the City of Newark, in said district, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1876, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said district.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. MALLORY and EDWIN L. BUTTERFIELD, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William H. Mallory and Edwin L. Butterfield, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York City the 21st day of January A. D. 1876.
J. C. BEACH,
No. 80 Vesey street, New-York City, Assignee.
ja24-1aw3wM*

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
CHINA.......WED., Feb. 2 | CALABRIA..WED., Feb. 16
PARTHIA.....WED., Feb. 9 | JAVA.......WED., Feb. 23

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
GERMANIC.......SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.
CELTIC.........SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 7 A. M.
ADRIATIC.......SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.
BALTIC.........SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 6 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Tuesday, Feb. 1, at 9:30 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Feb. 12, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND....Saturday, Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency
Drafts issued at low rates.
For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(Via Queenstown.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
WISCONSIN..........Feb. 1, at 9:30 A. M.
MONTANA..........Feb. 8, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA..........Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO..........Feb. 29, at 8 A. M.
DAKOTA..........March 7, at 3 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.
Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA PLYMOUTH.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE, Danre..........Saturday, Feb. 5
AMERIQUE, Pouzols..........Saturday, Feb. 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, Feb. 10
STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, Feb. 24
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, March 9
and every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.
FOR JAMAICA AND HAYTI:
ETNA..........Jan. 29.
CLARIBEL..........Feb. 17.
FOR HAYTI, COLUMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ATLAS..........Feb. 2.
ANDES..........Feb. 16.
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents. No. 56 Wall st.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GEORGIA..........WEDNESDAY..........FEB. 2
CHAMPION..........SATURDAY..........FEB. 5
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships.
Sailing regularly every month from
WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,
Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO,
NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons..Thursday, Feb. 3, 2 P. M.
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons..........Wednesday, March 8
J. R. WALKER, 2,700 tons..........Saturday, April 8
These steamers are perfectly new, with all the latest improvements, having first-class passenger accommodations.
For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to
J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.
Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.
Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHRISMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 3, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 5, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, TUESDAY, Feb. 8, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
S. S. COLON..........TUESDAY, Feb. 1, at 12 noon
Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
S. S. GREAT REPUBLIC..........Feb. 1.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, S. I.
S. S. ....MONDAY, Jan. 31,
and every four weeks thereafter.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th and 25th of every month.
For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Feb. 8
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, Feb. 10
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Feb. 17
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Feb. 8
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 13 and March 5 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.
Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:
COLOMBO..........Feb. 12 | HINDOO..........March 11
OTHELLO..........Feb. 26 | NAVARINO..........Mar. 25
First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE,
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND..........SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 12 M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
EGYPT..........SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 12 M.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
ELYSIA..........SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.
CALIFORNIA..........SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 7:30 A. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
ODER....Sat., Feb. 5 | SALIER....Sat. Feb. 19
DONAU....Sat., Feb. 12 | MOSEL....Sat. Feb. 26
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold
Second cabin..........60 gold
Steerage..........30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.
FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C., FERNANDINA, FLA., and BRUNSWICK, GA. The steam-ships CITY OF AUSTIN, Stevens, Master; CITY OF DALLAS, T. Hines, Master; CITY OF HOUSTON, Deering, Master, will leave Pier No. 20 East River, every THURSDAY at 3 P. M., for Port Royal and Fernandina. This route is the only direct one to Florida without change of steamers. No transshipping of goods and no cartage. Lower rates given than by any other line. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Port Royal Railroad to all points in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and with the Atlantic, Gulf, and West India Transit Company to all points in Florida. Insurance one-half per cent.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., or HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 153 Maiden Lane.
CHATER & KING, Agents, Fernandina.
Steam-ship CITY OF AUSTIN sails Feb. 3.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, Feb. 3
COLUMBUS..........TUESDAY, Feb. 15
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.
STONINGTON LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.
The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M. Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)
Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.
Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond.
Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. Dec. 5, 1875.
Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at
7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.
1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1876.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1875:

Premiums received on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1875, to 31st December, 1875		$5,840,021 88
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1875		2,455,372 87
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$8,295,394 75

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon fire disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1875, to 31st December 1875		$6,123,134 68
Losses paid during the same period	$2,712,058 05	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	1,217,477 26	

The company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$10,314,940 00
Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise	2,544,200 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	267,000 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the company, estimated at	454,037 92
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2,076,360 50
Cash in Bank	363,402 40
Total amount of assets	$16,019,940 82

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 1st of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1872 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 1st of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled. Upon certificates which were issued for gold premiums the payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1875, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April next.

By order of the board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
J. D. JONES,
CHARLES DENNIS,
W. H. H. MOORE,
HENRY COIT,
LEWIS CURTIS,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,
DAVID LANE,
JAMES BRYCE,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
WM. STURGIS,
JOSIAH O. LOW,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
ROYAL PHELPS,
THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
C. A. HAND,
JAMES LOW,
JOHN D. HEWLETT,
WILLIAM H. WEBB,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,
FREDERICK CHAUNCEY,
CHARLES P. BURDETT,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
ROBT. B. MINTURN,
CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
GEORGE W. LANE,
ROBERT L. STUART,
JAMES G. DE FOREST,
ALEXANDER V. BLAKE,
CHARLES D. LEVERICH,
ADOLPH LEMOYNE,
ADAM T. SACKETT,
HORACE GRAY,
WINTHROP G. RAY,
EDMUND W. CORLIES,
JOHN ELLIOTT,
SAMUEL HUTCHINSON.

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice President.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET. NEW-YORK.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.
GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND Western, and Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad bondholders, main line, who have not received copy of plan of the reorganization, can obtain one on application to either of the undersigned. The time for deposit of these bonds in the Central Trust Company expires Feb. 19, 1876.
AUSTIN CORBIN, No. 61 Broadway.
G. E. TAINTOR, No. 20 Broad st.
JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM, No. 76 Wall st.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. CHOICE CITY BONDS and other A1 Investment Securities, our specialty twenty-four years, paying 10 to 12 per cent. Interest promptly paid.
For sale below par by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Defaulted Railroad Bonds bought and sold.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

CANNELTON COAL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the CANNELTON COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of William Rensen, No. 5 Wall st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 1, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M.
RICHARD M. LEA, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine st.

INSURANCE STOCKS.
Home, Equitable, Firemen's Fund wanted.
Knickerbocker, North River, Metropolitan for sale by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

VICKSBURG CITY DEFAULTED BONDS purchased by CLASSON & HAYS, No. 6 Broad st.

DIVIDENDS.

CEDAR RAPIDS AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD.—The coupons of this company, due Feb. 1, 1876, will be paid at the National Park Bank, New-York. The dividend on the preferred stock will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Feb. 1, 1876. A quarterly dividend of One per Cent. on the common stock will be paid Feb. 1, 1876.
J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1876.

IOWA RAILROAD LAND COMPANY.—A quarterly dividend of One per Cent. will be paid Feb. 1, 1876. J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1876.

PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY.—A QUARTERLY dividend of Two per Cent. will be paid Feb. 1, 1876. J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1876.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1875.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared by this company, payable on the 1st day of February next to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of January next, after which and until the 5th day of February the transfer books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD CO., No. 7 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1876.
FEBRUARY INTEREST.—THE INTEREST coupons on the Mortgage Bonds of this company maturing Feb. 1, 1876, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank, New-York, on and after Tuesday, Feb. 1. J. A. COWING, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1876.
THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., which is payable on demand. A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1876.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of February. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th to the 31st inst., inclusive. R. BUCK, Cashier.

BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Feb. 1 on the bonds of the Boston and New-York Air Line Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Treasurer, No. 12 Wall st., New-York.
D. B. HATCH, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1876.
COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE COLUMBUS and Toledo Railroad Company Bonds, due 1st February next, will be paid on and after said date, at the St. Nicholas National Bank.
M. M. GREENE, President.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY will pay, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, on the 1st day of February next, the February coupons of the Real Estate First Mortgage Bonds guaranteed by it.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office,
NO. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1876.
At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held this day, the following dividends were declared, viz.:
A semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
SIX per cent. interest on the scrip of the years 1873 and 1874, payable on and after Tuesday, the 14th day of March next.
And a scrip dividend of FIFTY per cent. on the earned premiums of 1875 to policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits of the business, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 14th day of March next. DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 156 BROADWAY,
JAN. 7, 1876.
The usual semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT. is payable on demand.
G. T. PATTERSON, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 25, 1876.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE HALF per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after Feb. 1.
SAM. J. YOUNG, Secretary.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN LANE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1876.
The Board of Directors have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., and an EXTRA DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable Feb. 1. TRANSFER-BOOKS will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 1.
G. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 17, 1876.
THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A dividend of three per cent., payable on and after Feb. 1, 1876. Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall st.
The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on 20th inst., and reopened on Feb. 2.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on its capital stock, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, on and after TUESDAY, 1st February next.
The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M., Saturday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, Feb. 3. By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. out of the earnings for the six months ending with Dec. 31, 1875, payable on the 1st day of February next at the office of CHASE & ATKINS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.
The transfer-books will close at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., and will reopen on the morning of Wednesday, the 2d day of February next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1876.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Bank, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, 14th February next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to 14th proximo.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF CHASE & ATKINS, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1876.
THE COUPONS OF THE DETROIT, MONROE AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS due Feb. 1 will be paid at this office.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK Jan. 22, 1876.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Feb. 1, 1876. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 22 to Feb. 1.
WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1876.
CAPITAL, (all invested in U. S. bonds).....$200,000 00
ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1876.....321,794 01
THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. has been declared, payable Feb. 1.
JACOB DU BOIS, Secretary.

A FEW CHOICE FIRE INSURANCE stocks for sale by
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Maryland Coal Company for the election of a President and ten Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the company's office, No. 111 Broadway, Feb. 1, at 11 A. M. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.
S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., corner of 14th st.—Six per cent. interest paid from the first of each month. Assets, $3,438,731 90; Surplus, $408,420 58. RICHARD H. BULL, Pres.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—OSCAR C. FERRIS, as Executor, Catharine A. Ferris and Aline Ferris, as Executrices of the last will and testament of Thomas T. Ferris, deceased, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM MOLLER, Elizabeth J. Moller, his wife, Moses Taylor, Percy R. Pyne, Lawrence Turnure, Henry A. C. Taylor, John J. Jova, Edward S. Terry, Tomas Tomas, Robert B. Minturn, John W. Minturn, William H. Swan, Henry F. Sewall, José V. Onativia, Henry Beste, William W. Spence, James C. Spence, Dibrell P. Montague, William W. Spence, Jr., Jules Sazerac, and Joseph H. Godwin, as Assignee of William Moller and others for the benefit of creditors, defendants.—Summons—for relief. (Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant, Elizabeth J. Moller: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, number twenty-four Park place, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 19, 1875.
G. M. THOMPSON, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 24 Park Place, New-York City.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 20th day of November, 1875. G. M. THOMPSON,
ja10-1aw6wM* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ABRAHAM L. GRABFELDER and JACOB W. RIGLANDER, composing the firm of A. L. GRABFELDER & CO., plaintiffs, against BENJAMIN MORDECAI and LEON A. MORDECAI, composing the firm of BENJAMIN MORDECAI & SON, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Com. not Ser.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 158 Broadway, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service: and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand and one hundred and forty-four 42-100 dollars, with interest from the thirtieth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 30, 1875. JAMES OTIS HOYT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of January, 1876.
JAMES OTIS HOYT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Ja31-1aw6wM*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Charles Coudert, Jr., and Louis Leonce Coudert, plaintiffs, against GRIFFITH ROWE and CORNELIA T. ROWE, his wife, Charles L. Cornish, Sarah E. Raynor, William E. Stewart, John H. Morris, and Jonathan Edgar, executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of William H. Raynor, deceased, William Turrell, and Hulda Turrell, his wife, First National Bank of New-York, and the Union National Bank of the City of New-York, defendants.—Summons for relief—(Com. not served)—To the defendants above named and each of you: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 6th day of December, 1875, at the County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number 49 Wall street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, December 10th, 1875.
COUDERT BROTHERS,
Ja31-1aw6wM Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CARLOTTA PESSELS, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM PESSELS, Defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new County Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 206 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1876.
GEORGE C. MOSES, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 29th day of January, 1876.
GEORGE C. MOSES, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Ja31-1aw6wM*

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLOTHING, HEAVY WOOLENS, AND Michigan City property to exchange for defaulted Railroad Bonds and Stock. JAMES BROWNING, No. 371 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

EXQUISITE FRONT ROOM, AND ADJOINING one, if desired; second floor, elegantly furnished, with board, (French table), to rent to a respectable, responsible gentleman, appreciating every comfort, in a refined strictly private family. Address PERMANENT, Box 300, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING ABOVE 42D st., adjacent to 5th av., will let, with board, a large front room, with southern exposure, to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; house and appointments first class in every respect. Address, for three days, R. H. W., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

NO. 239 EAST 18TH ST.—A SMALL PRIVATE New-England family desire to rent their third floor, (four rooms,) together or separately, with first-class board; house has all modern improvements; location unexceptionable in every particular.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED LARGE back parlor; hot and cold water and bath and gas; a large closet; for one or two gentlemen, at $5 a week, in a private family; with or without board. Inquire at No. 284 6th av., near 18th st.

THREE DOORS FROM 5TH AV., NO. 12 EAST 16TH ST.—Two front rooms, extra large, suitable for families, with board; everything first class.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A suite of sunny, front rooms, on second floor; also, a very desirable suite, in prime order, on third floor, with board for first-class parties.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—With board, handsome two-story front rooms for a family or party of gentlemen; also, single rooms; house and table first class.

ONE DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS, second floor front, with board, in February, present occupant leaving City; first-class reference given and required. No. 43 West 22d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12th sts., spacious suite of well-furnished apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT ONE OR two handsome second-story rooms, with board, from $6 to $9. No. 214 West 11th st., corner Waverley place.

A SMALL FAMILY OR A PARTY OF gentlemen can find a suite of nicely-furnished rooms, with or without board, by applying at No. 50 West 28th st. Reference given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A LARGE sunny room, with closets, on parlor floor, with or without board; terms moderate; references. Apply at No. 280 4th av., near 22d st.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 67, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—To let, an unusually handsome upper floor, separately or en suite, in a first-class family; house serving private tables only.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—ONE ELEGANT suite of rooms; also fine basement. No. 119 East 23d st.

NO. 92 LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 27TH ST.—Nicely furnished rooms to let, with or without board; small American family.

NO. 19 WEST 24TH ST., OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.—Elegantly-furnished rooms to let, with or without board; transients taken.

NO. 100 EAST 23D ST.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, singly or en suite; location central; southern exposure.

NO. 49 EAST 21ST ST.—ONE DESIRABLE room on fourth floor, with first-class board. References exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—DESIRABLE FAMILY and single rooms, with superior board, at reasonable prices.

NO. 51 EAST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS to rent, with first-class table. References exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 511.—APARTMENTS TO LET for single gentlemen, with French table d'hôte if required.

MRS. ROBERTS HAS ONE VERY DELIGHTful suite of rooms to dispose of, with or without private table, at No. 283 4th av.

5TH AV., NO. 307.—AN ELEGANT PARLOR floor, with or without private table; location, appointments, and table unexceptionable; references.

FIFTH AVENUE, NO. 351.—FIRST FLOOR, handsomely furnished, private bath, &c., with or without board; moderate terms.

NO. 151 WEST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—Furnished rooms to let, with or without first-class board, in private English family.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms on 3d and 4th floor, with board, for gentlemen or family; also, table boarders taken.

NO. 106 MADISON AV.—NEWLY AND HANDsomely furnished rooms to let, en suite or singly, with or without private table; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE TWO HANDsome rooms to let, with board: no children taken. No. 47 West 50th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—SUPERIOR ROOMS AND thoroughly first-class appointments; private table if desired.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST.—TWO FRONT ROOMS, suitable for one or two gentlemen, on third floor, with breakfast if desired; references.

NO. 56 WEST 39TH ST.—TWO LARGE ROOMS, one hall room to let with board; references.

NO. 39 WEST 14TH ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, with board; best references given and required.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD, FOR LADY, DAUGHTER, AND nurse; require two rooms, second floor; noon dinner. Address FRENCH, Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY IN 30TH st., between Madison and Lexington avenues, will rent handsomely furnished rooms; all conveniences, on second floor, near first-class restaurant, to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address with name, L. M., Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen without board, in first-class house No. 34 West 25th st., near Madison square; choice location.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTments to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

HOTELS.

ROSSMORE HOTEL,
Junction Broadway and 42d st., will be open for the reception of guests on Tuesday, Feb. 8, inst., at popular prices. CHARLES E. LELAND, Proprietor.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

WINTER RESORTS.

EXCURSION TO THE TROPICS.—AN EXcursion steamer will leave New-York every three weeks, calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Vera Cruz, Tuspan, Tampico, and New-Orleans, and from there return, calling at the same ports. For particulars apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NEW-PROVIDENCE, BAHAMA ISLANDS.—A Land of Perpetual Summer. For circulars containing full information, apply to JAMES LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF WABASH AND ERIE CANAL ITS FRANCHISE AND LANDS.

United States Circuit Court.—District of Indiana.—JONATHAN K. GAPIN vs. THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE WABASH AND ERIE CANAL.—In Chancery.—Public notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a decree of the Court made in the above entitled cause at the November Term, 1875, we Samuel B. Gookins, Special Master in Chancery, and Thomas Dowling, Resident Trustee, will offer for sale at Public Auction to the highest bidder, on the 24th day of February, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court-house door, in the City of Terre Haute, Vigo County, Indiana, the Wabash and Erie Canal, with all its appurtenances and franchise, and also the lands and lots, now vested in the defendants, as directed by the said decree.

TERMS OF SALE.
The said canal and lands will be sold on the following terms and conditions: Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid in cash, upon the confirmation of the sale by the Court, and the remainder to be paid within one year from that time, with interest at six per cent. per annum, and with approved security; all sales subject to approval by the Court. A detailed description of the property to be sold may be had upon application, either personally or by mail, to Charles Butler, Esquire, No. 12 Wall street, in the City of New-York, or to
S. B. GOOKINS, Special Master in Chancery.
THOMAS DOWLING, Resident Trustee.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 13, 1876. ja24-1aw5wM

A. B. WALDRON, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS M. JAGEL and FREDERICK KROETER, bankrupt, and in the matter of JULIUS M. JAGEL and FRANK SCHUMANN, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given of the sale, by the undersigned, at No. 46 Cortlandt st., New-York City, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1876, by A. B. Waldron, auctioneer, of the tools, stock, and machinery of said bankrupts, neither of them now being at said place, and containing bird cages, finished and unfinished; bird's food, nests, and medicine, tin-plates and wire, together with a lot of tools, machinery, and fixtures, belting, presses and caloric engine. These articles can now be seen at said place at any day from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and a complete catalogue will be ready at the sale. ALBERT BRIDGES, Assignee.
Per THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney, 120 Broadway.

ICE-CREAM.

ROWAN'S ICE CREAM,
REDUCED IN PRICE
BUT NOT IN QUALITY,
from 25 cents to 40 cents per quart, according to quantity ordered.
DEPOTS, Nos. 334 and 742 6th av.

J. FUSSELL & SONS. ICE CREAM.
No. 12 Bible House.
Special attention to out-town orders.

AMUSEMENTS.

NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
of the
AMERICAN

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS

IN

WATER COLORS

Now open at the
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Corner of 4th av. and 23d st.
Daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M.
and from 7 until 10 P. M.
WILL CLOSE SATURDAY, FEB. 26, 1876.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MLLE. THERESA TITIENS. RENTREE OF SIGNOR BRIGNOLI. GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Jan. 31, at 8 o'clock, first time this season of Donizetti's grand opera, in three acts,
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Mlle. THERESA TITIENS for the first time in America in her world-renowned character of Lucrezia.
Miss BEAUMONT first time as Orsino.
Signor BRIGNOLI (his first appearance after an absence of three years) as Gennaro. Signor ORLANDINI as the Duke.
Musical Director and Conductor..........MAX MARETZEK.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, last night (but one,)
IL TROVATORE.
TITIENS and BRIGNOLI.
FRIDAY EVENING—LAST TITIENS OPERA NIGHT.
SATURDAY, Feb. 5—ONLY GRAND TITIENS MATINEE—NORMA.
Seats can be secured at the box office of the Academy of Music, 14th st., and at Rudolph's, No. 162 Broadway.
Positively no free list with the exception of the press.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, Mlle. TITIENS at the Brooklyn Academy.

STEINWAY HALL. **THOMAS.**
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 5, at 2.
THEODORE THOMAS.
MATINEE. GRAND MATINEE.
Soloist, MRS. EMILY BUTMAN, SOPRANO.
(Her first appearance at these concerts.)
The programme will include a new symphony by J. K. PAINE, which was received with great favor on its first production in Boston. The full programme will be published on Tuesday. The sale of tickets will also commence on that day.

CHICKERING HALL.
All the patriotic women of this City who are in favor of upholding the Woman's Work of the International Centennial Exhibition, are requested to meet at the above hall on MONDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 31, at 3 o'clock. SEATS FREE. The meeting will be addressed by Mrs. Zina Fay Peirce, of Cambridge, Mass. Subject—"What Other Women have Done for the Centennial and what New-York Women may Do." A collection will be taken up to defray the expenses of the meeting and to form, it is hoped, the nucleus of a New-York Women's Centennial Fund.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT PAINTINGS.
THE ASSASSINATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP.
THE SIEGE OF PARIS.
PANORAMA OF THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.
Open from 1 to 4 P. M., and from 7:30 to 10 P. M. Admission 50 cents; children half price. No extras. Music in the promenade.

CHICKERING HALL. BENEFIT LECTURE.
By ANNA D. FRENCH, M. D.,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, at 3:45 P. M.,
In aid of the fund for inaugurating a series of free lectures and entertainments for the
INDUSTRIAL WOMEN OF THIS CITY.
Subject—"The Relation of Physiology and Hygiene to Women as Wives and Mothers."
Tickets, 50 cents. At Gurley's, Association Building; Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square, and at the door.

PARISIAN VARIETIES. 16th st. and Broadway.
Temple of sensational novelties. Evenings 8 o'clock. Matinees TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, 2 o'clock. There are many weak, noisy imitations, only one original model French varieties. Beautiful, naughty, Frenchy, artistic, voluptuous, elegant. More stars. Finest combination. Best entertainment in New-York. Grand olio of 60 real artists.
Blue Beard. | Hussar Polonais. | La Minuet.
New Tableaux. | Levanion Bros. | Fanny Reynolds.

DR. JOHN LORD,
AT ASSOCIATION HALL,
MONDAY, Jan. 31, at 11:30 o'clock,
ON MOHAMMED.
On TUESDAY, Feb. 1, at 11 o'clock,
In BROOKLYN, (Athenæum,)
ON MOSES, AND JEWISH JURISPRUDENCE.
The first of a course of twenty.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, **WOOD'S.**
THIS DAY.
Evening at 8. The talented actor, OLIVER D. BYRON, in his five-act sensation play, THOROUGHBRED.
Matinée at 2. Belle Howitt, A. H. Sheldon, Louise Sylvester, Harry Stewart, Therese Wood, Emily Maynard, Nellie Sandford in THE GOLDEN BUTTERFLY.

EAGLE THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager
For MONDAY, Jan 31, and during the week, an entire change of OLIO and NEW STARS appear. Last week of the burlesque of ROSEMI-SHELL.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
We will during this Month *dispose of* 100 PIANOS *and* ORGANS *of* first-class *makers, including* WATERS', *at* lower prices than ever before offered. Monthly installments running from 12 *to* 36 months received. New and second-hand instruments to let at extremely low prices, and rent allowed if purchased. *Illustrated catalogue mailed.* Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & SONS.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, with primary department, comprising a thorough English and French course, No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island; Winter term begins Feb. 2.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY.—Book-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, and spelling, $5 each, quarterly; writing lessons, $3, monthly; backward persons and foreigners privately taught; ladies' department.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for twenty boys; one vacancy. Address O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal.

BOYS.—MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 1,193 BROADWAY, prepares boys practically for business in three months; specialties, business writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, and correspondence. Apply day or evening.

MRS. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY School, New-Brunswick, N. J. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

RYE SEMINARY.—TWO YOUNG LADIES MAY be admitted to fill vacancies now existing. Address Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Healthful, homelike; a school for earnest work. Spring session opens Feb. 16. GEO. C. SMITH, A.M.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts. Second session commences TUESDAY, Feb. 2.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—A GENTLEMAN, formerly an instructor in Harvard, desires additional pupils. Address HARVARD, No. 1,238 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION IN French, English, Music, portion of day, in exchange for home in private family; Presbyterian preferred. Address T. B. R., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MOTHERS DESIRING ACCOMPLISHED governesses for their daughters, can find them through Amer. School Institute, No. 14 Bond st.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

MISS C. HANDY, TEACHER OF ARTICULATION to Deaf Mutes by the Invisible Speech method. No. 86 Irving place.

PRIVATE TUTOR, THOROUGHLY EXperienced in all branches, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.

EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED.
EXCHANGES MAY BE MADE within one week, or money returned in case of dissatisfaction.
GOODS FIRST CLASS.
FOREIGN GOODS OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
NOVELTIES FROM EUROPE EVERY WEEK.
14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., NEW-YORK.

LINENS, BLANKETS, CLOTHS, FLANNELS, and CASSIMERES from auction, slightly damaged, for sale cheap by WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catherine st.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1876.
PROPOSALS FOR ALTERING SAILS FOR THE SHIP ST. MARY'S.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Executive Committee on Nautical School of the Board of Education, at the office of the Board, No. 146 Grand st., until the 9th day of February next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for altering and fitting a suit of sails for the nautical school ship St. Mary's.
For particulars, inquire on board the ship St. Mary's, at pier foot of East 23d st. Approved sureties for the performance of the contract will be required and the Committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals if deemed necessary for the public interest.
DAVID WETMORE,
FERDINAND TRAUD,
WILLIAM DOWD,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JOHN GRENVILLE KANE,
Executive Committee on Nautical School.

PROPOSALS.—THE TIME FOR RECEIVING proposals for the wire rope for the temporary foot bridge, &c., of the East River Suspension Bridge has been extended to March 6, 1876, and the time for the delivery of the rope is extended accordingly.
HENRY C. MURPHY, President.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
(Begins at 7:45. Carriages may be ordered for 11:10.)
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
THE PREDOMINANT SUCCESS! HOUSES CROWDED.
FORTY-NINTH TO FIFTY-SIXTH TIME OF

PIQUE,

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S greatest drama. Produced with most sumptuous scenery and AN EXTRAORDINARY CAST.
Miss Fanny Davenport,
Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins,
Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. John Drew,
F. Hardenberg, Maurice Barrymore, C. H. Rockwell,
Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Emily Rigl, Kate Holland,
Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Sydney Cowell,
and Mr. John Brougham.
Seats may be secured by mail, messenger, or telegram three weeks ahead.
"PIQUE" MATINEE
SATURDAY AT 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
SPECIAL MATINEE.
THE ABSORBING SUCCESS
which has thus far marked the performances of
PIQUE,
CROWDING the THEATRE on every occasion TO THE VERY DOORS, and more particularly at the regular Saturday matinees, has forced upon Mr. DALY the PLEASANT NECESSITY of giving an
EXTRA PIQUE MATINEE,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9,
which will begin at 1 o'clock, in order to enable SUBURBAN visitors to take the 5 o'clock trains for their homes.
*** The BOX SHEET for this SPECIAL MATINEE is now open, and those correspondents on the line of the New-Haven Railroad as far as Stamford, and on the Harlem Railroad as far as White Plains, on the Pennsylvania Railroad as far as New-Brunswick, on the Erie Railway as far as Lake View or Paterson, and on the New-York Central Railroad as far as Tarrytown, are informed that the performance will terminate in time to enable them to take the afternoon accommodation trains.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Broadway and 14th st.
SHERIDAN SHOOK..........Proprietor
A. M. PALMER..........Manager
AN UNDOUBTED TRIUMPH.
Every night,
ROSE MICHEL,
Illustrated with the
MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY
ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of
UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH,
including the following favorite names:
Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Fred. Robinson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, Lysander Thompson, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Nina Varian (by kind permission of Lester Wallack,) and Augusta Raymond.
SATURDAY, Feb. 5.
TWELFTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 4,
BENEFIT OF MISS ROSE EYTINGE.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
THE PROGRAMME
of
REVIVALS AND NOVELTIES
Laid out for the remainder of the season compels the manager to announce the
LAST WEEK
Of Byron's charming comedy of
MARRIED IN HASTE.
With
Mr. LESTER WALLACK.....as.....GIBSON GREENE.
Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, C. A. STEVENSON, J. W. CARROLL, W. HERBERT, J. W. SHANNON, G. F. BROWNE, R. WARREN, J. PECK, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss ROSE LISLE, and Miss E. THORNTON.
Prominent among the forthcoming revivals will be the powerful drama of
JOHN GARTH,
which is now in active preparation, to be produced with new scenery and accessories, and Mr. LESTER WALLACK in his original character of JOHN GARTH.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SIXTH WEEK OF

JULIUS CÆSAR,

the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.
*** A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.
*** MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
SHOOK & PALMER..........Lessees and Managers
THIRD AND LAST WEEK
of the brilliantly successful engagement of the favorite young actor,
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE,
who will appear for the first time in America in his original part of ARTHUR LORD CHILTON, in Marshall's delightful comedy,
FALSE SHAME.
This play was written for Mr. MONTAGUE, and was originally produced by him at the Globe Theatre, London.
Other characters by Messrs. Arnott, Lamb, Burroughs, Montgomery, Phillips, and Matthews, and Misses Marie Gordon, Maud Harrison, Meta Bartlett, and Mrs. FARREN.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, complimentary benefit to Mr. MONTAGUE, for which occasion a special bill has been arranged.

THE CHARITY BALL,

Twenty-first Season,
Will take place at the Academy of Music, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, Feb. 1.

CHARITY BALL TICKETS.—A FEW FOR the ball of TUESDAY EVENING can be had at Delmonico's, corner 5th av. and 14th st., at $5 each.

CARRIAGE REGULATIONS.
Carriages conveying company to the Charity Ball at the Academy of Music, Feb. 1, will come in from the north through Irving place, passing out by way of 14th st. and 4th av. On leaving the ball, company will take the first coach at the door. Only first-class HACKNEY COACHES allowed in line after inspection. Driver will hand to passenger his card on entering the coach. JAMES M. LEARY,
Captain Twenty-sixth Precinct, Hack Inspector.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
BACKUS' UNRIVALED IMPERSONATIONS.
THE SPECTRES; or, THE KING DEMONS.
Seats secured. Matinee SATURDAY at 2.

THE TENTH GRAND ANNUAL BALL OF the Societe Culinaire Philanthropique, for the benefit of the widows' and orphans' fund, to be held at Irving Hall on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, 1876. Grand exhibition of the supper from 9 A. M. to 12 P. M. Tickets admitting gentleman and ladies, $2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager.
AN ENTIRE CHANGE. FOURTEEN NEW STARS.
A NEW PANTOMIME. SEE-SAW.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.
MATINEE TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
Every evening, Ernest Byne, Emphie Children, Gus Williams, Sam Devere, and the great combination of novelty and Specialty Stars.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AV.
Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

FINE ARTS.

ART SALE.

NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION,
AT NO. 74 UNIVERSITY PLACE, CORNER 13TH ST.,
A COLLECTION OF
OLD AND MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS,
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 1,
AT 2 O'CLOCK.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID LOUDERBACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of William S. Louderback, No. 53 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of June next.—Dated New-York, the eighteenth day December, 1875.
ELIZABETH A LOUDERBACK, Executrix.
WILLIAM S. LOUDERBACK,
ABRAHAM QUACKENBUSH, Jr., Executors.
JACOB HAYS,
d20-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS McKIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Townsend Wandell, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of November, 1875.
ELIZA McKIE, Executrix
JOHN M. CLARK, and
TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors.
n8-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELEANOR E. WILMERDING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of W. K. Thorn, No. 317 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of November, 1875.
FRANCIS C. LAWRANCE, Executor.
n22-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Thomas Crane, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 27 Park place, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of November, 1875.
CLARISSA L. CRANE, Executrix.
ALBERT CRANE,
BENJAMIN F. CRANE, Executors.
n8-1aw6mM*

PULPIT TEACHINGS.

KNOWING AND DOING GOD'S WILL.

REV. DR. JOHN HALL, AT THE FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The bright Winter sunlight streaming in many-colored beams through the stained glass windows of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, yesterday morning, shone upon almost as large a congregation as the auditorium would hold. So crowded was the edifice that large numbers were obliged to stand all through the services. Rev. Dr. John Hall, in his prayer, offered up a supplication in behalf of the colleges and seminaries of learning throughout the land, and prayed that the commercial disasters of the past two years be sanctified as the means of showing the exceeding richness of divine grace. The fifth chapter of the Ephesians was read by the Pastor, and served as the text for a sermon the theme of which, however, was principally taken from the seventeenth verse: "Wherefore be ye not unwise, but understanding what the will of the Lord is." There are three striking antitheses, said the speaker, in the chapter. The first is in the walking "circumspectly." Circumspect walking is wise; reckless walking is foolish. When a boy, I was often obliged to go across a stream which, though broad, was shallow. Large stepping-stones had been placed therein, and one who took care to place his feet upon them could walk over the stream without being wet. Just so is it in walking over the stream of life. Precepts and maxims and wise rules are laid down here and there on which to step. It is wisdom to place our feet on the proper places. It is folly to do otherwise. "Be ye not unwise, but understanding what the will of the Lord is." The man who does not understand what the will of the Lord is, is unwise; but the man who does, is wise. Be not drunk with wine, but be filled with the Spirit—not intoxication, but inspiration. God takes us from under the sway of Satan that we may come under His sway, and call Him Master, and serve Him. It is in that spirit that the words of the text are used. At the time they were written Judaism was corrupt and fighting—not for purity, but for power—and doing its utmost to put the Christians down. Those were the evil days of that time, and there will always be evil days until the millennium. There is not always the same kind of evil nor the same manifestations, but we will always have evil. We claim a high civilization, yet how much of crime abounds, and how many men in high places are being all the time investigated. So we may see the necessity there is for our learning to walk circumspectly.

There are four remarks in regard to the will of God as expressed to us. The first is, What is the will of God? It obviously means not His secret will, but His revealed will, as it affects you and me. It is not what God will do in 1877, or 1887, or at the end of the world; not what He will do with our neighbors, but what He will do with us. The second remark is, that to know the will of God is the need of universal humanity, and universal humanity has confessed this in a hundred ways. In ancient times they had their diviners and augurs, and did nothing until they had consulted these. Even in our present stage of civilization we have something of this. It is said that some of the best people in London are the victims of sorcery, and in one of the largest cities in the union I saw a sign conspicuously displayed bearing the name "Astrologer." Still to-day the gypsy examines the lines on many a hand, and the hag does her cup-tossing for many a one who is not satisfied with the revealed will of God, but seeks other evidences outside of His word. The third remark is, that it is a possibility for us to know what the will of God is. The thinkers among the ancient Greeks called themselves *Sophoi*—wise men. Pythagoras and his school saw the arrogance contained in the term, and called themselves philosophers, lovers of wisdom, and this name comes down to us, though unhappily, sometimes, without the modesty which characterized those who first assumed it. The antithesis to folly is understanding what the mind of God is, and it is possible for us to know it. This knowing the mind of the Lord enables us to be His servants, "Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do?" This is a pre-requisite to finding out the will of the Almighty. Men's common sense will tell them that if we are to serve, we must first find out what we are wanted to do. It is in this way that we catch the true spirit of service. Serving Him is ascertaining what His mind is and doing it because it is His mind. When the Lord told Noah how the world was to be destroyed by the flood, and directed him as to how he and his family should be saved, imagine Noah building a stone villa on the top of Mount Ararat, and saying that that would be safe from the waters! What secured his safety was that God gave him minute directions, and according to what God commanded so did he. That is knowing the will of God. The first thing we desire to know of and to find in the mind of God is in regard to our own safety. In these days of skillful robberies and burglaries it is to be supposed that persons are much exercised about the safety of their bonds and stocks, their jewelry and other valuables. But here is something more valuable than any of these. My imperishable soul, how shall it be saved? I find this in the will of God, and I want to be assured of it. Jesus Christ came and He invites us. When a sinner accepts the invitation he knows God in Christ, and that is safety. There is salvation by works, salvation by priest and Church, and salvation by the grace of God through Jesus Christ. The latter method is the one laid down in the Bible.

Then again, we want to know the mind of God touching our duty. What ought we to do? What is due from us to God and to one another? Men are often perplexed as to what they ought to do. Their difficulties arise from two sources. One of these is the lack of a single eye. If the eye is not single, then there will be doubt and darkness. By a single eye is meant an eye looking to a single object. Here is a man, for instance, who wishes to be honest, only he does not want A and B to make more money than he does, and his mind is in consequence warped. Imagine, too, an officer of artillery with his post assigned him, and his battery in position before a wall, and his orders are to keep pounding away at the wall until it crumbles to the ground. But away to the south there are some insolent pickets who make their appearance, and the thought strikes the officer that it would be a good thing to desist his pounding against the wall, and scatter a few shot and shell among the pickets. But the shot and shell cannot be made to deflect from the wall and hit the pickets. But he must, if he would obey orders, strike the wall, and keep that single object in view. The second source of men's difficulty in regard to duty lies in this—that they are hindered from seeing their duties by reason of the coloring of tastes, inclinations, habits, self-will, through which they are looking. The great point is, how to find out the mind of God on the two great questions of safety and duty. If I want to know what the will of God is I am to go to His written, revealed will. If I wish to know when a train is to start I consult a time-table of the railroad. If I wish to find a law, I consult the statute book. But some honest-meaning man says that he does not understand some things in the Bible. But the same is true of the time-table and of the statute book. When a man does not understand the markings on the time-table he inquires of the officers of the company; and when a man, though having the statute before him, fails to understand clearly its purport, he consults his lawyer. Just the same principle is to be applied to this Book. We ask the Holy Spirit of God to guide us, and it does so. It deals with the predispositions and the self-will in our hearts which prevent our seeing the light. When our sight begins to fail us we get glasses. They do not alter the printed page before us, but they enable us to see what is on the page. So it is with the Holy Spirit. It does not modify or alter the truth in the Book, but it enables us to comprehend it where we did not before. There are, however, many things about which there is no doubt. There is no doubt about the ten commandments for example. There are some things also which are not stated, but which are matters of fair and indisputable inference, such as the duty of going to church on the Sabbath. The most intelligent people in the world are those who have been habituated, from generation to generation, to deal with the truths and principles which God has put in this book.

There are some among you who have not settled the question of your safety, who do not yourselves claim to know God and Jesus Christ, in the knowledge of whom is life everlasting. To such I say what the Master said to Zaccheus, "Make haste and come down; make haste, for life itself is brief, and death comes sometimes unexpected. Make haste and be safe in the arms of a blessed Redeemer." As to you who wish to know your duty, see that you retain in your hearts the true spirit of consecration, and resolve to do the Lord's will, and step by step that will be revealed to you. God will take care of His business, and His business is not yours. Your business is to do His will. Doing what you have to do to-day is the best preparation for what God will have you do hereafter. The great outcome of all this is to know the will of God and to do it. It is your possession and birthright, and though you may squander it, neglect it or despise it, still it is your heritage. See therefore that you walk wisely and circumspectly.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE CHURCH.

SERMON BY REV. SAMUEL OSGOOD AT THE ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH.

The services at the Anthon Memorial Church in West Forty-eighth street, yesterday morning, were conducted by Rev. Heber Newton and Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D. At the conclusion of the reading of the Gospel, Dr. Osgood preached a sermon from a text contained in the lesson: "And He saith unto them, Why are ye fearful, O! ye of little faith? Then He arose, and rebuked the winds and the sea; and there was a great calm."—St. Matthew, viii., 26.

The church in its institution, said the preacher, had always been prophetic, as well as a history of the Kingdom of God, and the great records not only treated of the past, but of the time to come. For example, in the Epiphany of our Lord, Christ was found in the temple teaching the magi, and as the word incarnate, preaching to men and bringing them into direct contact with the Fathers. The manifestation of the Saviour to the Gentiles, and the miraculous cure of the servant of the Centurion, who was afflicted with palsy, were both prophetic in their character. In the lesson of yesterday, Christ stood before the world as "a great calm." The calm sought for in daily life comes not merely from individual self-control, but is fostered by the spiritual atmosphere surrounding us, and which we breathe, and if that atmosphere is a Christian one, then shall we imbibe calmness into our souls. The speaker illustrated the force of human passions by depicting a storm at sea, and said that a vision of a storm at sea which he had once witnessed sometimes haunted him, so terrible was its fury, and so vividly had it been impressed upon his mind. Although the demoniacal action of the elements in a storm would seem to indicate their general disruption, yet complete harmony reigned, and when the temporary convulsion of nature had subsided, how great was the calm which ensued! So it is in human life. A great thinker once said, "What we call disease is a rebellion," or, in the language of industry, there is a "strike" somewhere. The fond mother whose infant is stricken with some passing malady witnesses in her suffering child the progress of a storm—all its nerves shaken, the rapid beating of its pulse, the restlessness of its sleep, and the unhealthy flush in its cheeks, but by and by there comes "a great calm," and her darling is restored to health and happiness. Look at society, which sometimes has its distemper called war. The country becomes agitated, men leave their occupations—the merchant his lodger, the farmer his fields, and the blacksmith his forge. They meet in the market place, not to discuss the products of industry, but to invent new destructive agents to blacken the land and spread scenes of carnage. Who is responsible for war? not the brave soldiers, but the quarreling civilians. Great is the tempest of war, and great the mind which is called in to quell the disturbance. Then comes the calm. All the elements of human life must be recognized, and what but the Church shall make the tranquillity of human society? not its ministers, they are to rebuke the unruly but not to destroy life. The Church, the truly catholic church, has always been quiet and calm. What, asked the preacher, makes the Church of England our mother? not because she has been oppressed; not because she had an Archbishop Laud, whose behavior was so nearly like the Pope, and so oppressive, that he had been termed a disciple of Loyola; but because of her "peace of God," which said "come in" to the stranger; and because of her unity and benevolence to all mankind. No matter what her gifts are, they are used for the benefit of humanity. Her great comprehensive unity was the secret of her success. Tempests and calms ruled every department of life. This axiom was illustrated in literature and art. Take, for example, Michael Angelo's statue of Moses. Every lineament in the features of that noble work gave evidence of the tempest which must have raged in the breast of the artist. Take Milton's poem of "Paradise Lost." In that glowing verse, after the storm is over, what tranquillity reigns, and this work seems to move in the upward direction and carries one back to the days when the stars sang together. In the ordinary walk of life, when we have done our work, what a calm settles about us—a season of rest and repose. Consider what a glorious work our Lord has done for us, and what a legacy He left His children. The great arts and sciences, the first of His bequests. Whatever of tranquillity there is in our nature and is allotted to us comes not from earth, but from above. The speaker then said that one great fault with Americans was that they could never remain quiet; there was so much to be done, so much remained unfinished. The American people had accomplished more than any other people in history in the same length of time. The speaker protested against the extraordinary zeal manifested in every day life, and said that tranquillity could only be obtained through the assistance of Almighty God. We are, said he, just entering upon the twentieth century of what may be called "mother history." During our brief century we have seen the pitiful spectacle of two sections of the country that should have been brothers arrayed in arms against each other. Weed out those bad men who are continually causing mischief; subjugate them, and we shall have the calm so much to be desired. We must look for the true church not to men, but to God, and while we ring the bells which proclaim the advent of a new century in the history of our nation's independence let us ring out the darkness and unhappiness from our land.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.

SERMON OF REV. FATHER M'CAULEY IN ST. STEPHEN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Rev. Father McCauley preached yesterday at St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, on Twenty-eighth street, between Lexington and Third avenues. He took his text from the eighth chapter of the gospel of St. Matthew, twenty-third to twenty-seventh verse: "When Jesus entered into the boat, His disciples followed him; and behold, a great tempest arose in the sea, so that the boat was covered with waves, but He was asleep. And His disciples came to Him, and they waked Him, saying: Lord, save us, we perish. And Jesus saith unto them: Why are ye fearful, O ye of little faith? Then rising up, he commanded the winds and the sea, and there came a great calm. But the men wondered, saying, What manner of man is this, for the winds and the sea obey him?" This passage, he said, contained an allegory which related alike to the human soul and to the Church of Christ. Just as men could not conquer the dangers with which they are beset, so, also, the storms which broke on the Church passed harmlessly by, because God was with her. On the vessel that traverses the ocean great care must be exercised to guard against the perils of the voyage, and so in like manner the Church must be continually on the alert to guard against her great enemy—the world.

To-day, as in past ages, the Church had many struggles to endure, great opposition to withstand. That opposition had commenced with the very date of her existence, and now, as in former days, she had to combat against prejudice, intolerance, and misrepresentation. She had to endure the assaults of many outside her communion, and to resist the apathy of others who had gone far away from the old landmarks of the Gospel. She had to stem the sea of intolerance which, in some portions of the world, raged furiously against her. She was the great conserving power of civilized governments, and without her Christianity would be a thing of the past. She was the great champion of legitimate authority, and the nurse of patriotism, for in her view love of country and love of God could not be dissevered. The Church of God had always well understood, and still understands, how to render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's; to whom honor, honor; to whom tribute, tribute. It had always been a leading principle with her to maintain this measure of authority. She was the mother of our souls, and what a parent might demand from a child she had a right to exact from us—love, respect, obedience. How long, he asked, would she continue to do this if she neglected to maintain the principle of legitimate authority? If she did not inculcate this teaching outside of her own sphere her neglect would soon turn against herself, for the violator of the laws of his country would have but little regard for those of his God. The Church had no desire to go beyond her own province, and, indeed, if she had she would only weaken her own influence. History repeats itself, and in no instance more so than in the trials which the Church has had to undergo. Charges were made against her which had no foundation except in ignorance of her teachings and doctrines. When they entered the bark they must expect to encounter the tempest, but they felt that they had with them an infallible guide, who well knew the port to which to lead them. When Jesus Christ launched his Church upon the sea of the world He knew that she would have to encounter the perils of a tempestuous voyage, and so He allotted certain duties to those who were to have command, as also to those who came under their charge. To the ministers of the Church he had given certain functions, but no matter how gifted they might be, no matter how much of divine gifts and of grace they might posses, they were conscious of the inability of any human power to conduct the vessel into port without the aid of the divine pilot. Then to those who were placed in their charge were also allotted certain duties. They were enjoined to submit to the authority of those placed over them, to watch for their welfare, for which they would have to render a strict account. What confusion and disorder there would be on board a vessel if persons were to step outside the sphere allotted to them, and if inexperienced people were to presume to dictate to those qualified to command. In the vessel that traversed the seas there should be one commanding mind, whose orders should be obeyed; and the Church, too, saw safety in the maintenance of this principle of authority.

Some of the worst enemies of the Church, said the preacher, were her own children. The spirit of insubordination so widely prevalent to-day gave rise to numerous perils, and in pursuance of that spirit many of her own children were doing all they could toward the destruction of that grand old Church. It was that spirit from which sprang the various sects of former days, little craft that rode for a brief space by the stanch vessel, and then disappeared in the waters of the deep. The leaders of those sectarian movements chafed under what was to the true children of the Church the sweet yoke of obedience, and put their opinions against the long established doctrines of the Church, the principles of ages. In troublesome times like these, if their enemies would not believe them what they represented themselves to be, their endeavor should be to render more incredible the charges made against them. A very simple device was that, when people spoke ill of them, they should so live that no one would believe these calumniators. They knew that they were embarked in a vessel that was complete in all its parts, perfect in every equipment, and that with the divine pilot on board no storms could imperil her safety. But because their Church was indestructible, because the promise of her divine founder was that He would ever be with her, were they then to become indifferent? No, they had urgent matters to attend to. They had to exemplify by their conduct the teachings of the Church. The conduct of her members was the best refutation of the calumnies which had been poured forth against her. There were very many people, no doubt, who would be willing to die in defense of their religion, and who yet did not lead the lives of good Catholics; but how much better would be a uniformity of goodness. The divine builder wished to have in the vessel not those who made their principles felt in the hour of danger, but those whose presence was felt in the calm as well as when the tempest was raging. Therefore should they, while thanking God for the great blessing they possessed in being members of His Church, endeavor with all their strength and best resolves, to exemplify its teachings by their conduct.

LET US GIVE THANKS.

REV. EMORY J. HAYNES AT THE SEVENTH AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

Rev. Emory J. Haynes, Pastor of the Seventh Avenue M. E. Church, Brooklyn, preached yesterday morning to a large audience from the text found in St. Mark, xiv., 23: "And he took the cup, and when he had given thanks he gave it to them." As we saw the Saviour asking prayer in the discourse of last week, contemplate him now in prayer of thanksgiving. The attitude, the exemplary character of the scene must ever be exceedingly impressive. It may have seemed strange in times of depression in the business world to invite you to any great thanksgiving, but no circumstance could be more desperate than His. Thanks for what did He give? For a life which to Him and to His after one long labor and distress was coming to an ignominious close. Thanks, when like hunted animals they were chased almost down on the eve of separation of friends, and with a tongue which was to be swollen with Cross thirst within forty-eight hours. It is easy to say that words are not thanks, but that a grateful feeling must lie beneath them in heart. What is this grateful feeling? To balance synonyms—thanksgiving is gratitude—is not to solve the question. Narrow it down a little, like this—gratitude is for a good, a feeling which it is impossible to experience over injury, or what seems to us to be an injury. Did you ever think of it? Gratitude is almost the only one of the better feelings of our nature, refusing to ally itself with evil. One may love sin as well as virtue. Self-respect may feed on vice, as when one is proud of being the best coachman in the city. One may pity or worship wrong; one may have faith in the devil, as when men trust that crooked ways will win the best. But one could never be grateful for sin or any of the injury sin brings. It would only be by supposing that sin was good. Would that be possible? A great many Christians strive to be grateful over such misfortunes as the loss of property or bereavements. It is an impossibility so long as they seem wholly misfortunes and injurious. The prayer should be "Lord, teach me submission and give me strength to bear until such time as I can see this to have been good!" Or, "show me Lord how this is for my good, and then I will thank Thee." Again, as a general rule, gratitude, is not a return for justice. When we have received simply our dues we have a sense of pleasure, of gratification, but that is not gratitude. To be sure, if a man has collected a debt when there were great obstacles and doubts of his getting it, he may feel gratified, but not toward the debtor. He says, "thank my stars or my luck," and if he be pious, "thank Providence," but he feels as if the debtor deserved no such expression. May we not venture, therefore, that gratitude is a sense born of gratuity, a favor, a gift, and not of equity. We feel toward the soldier, or the great reformers of the world, that they have given us more than we had a right to claim of them, and therefore are grateful to them. God has so arranged it that as there is a surplusage of earnings, so that men can gather wealth, so there is a surplusage of service, more than the simple *quid pro quo*. And hence gratitude is binding the race together. All through our childhood we received more than we had a right to claim. When we are sick, gratitude rises to its highest manifestation, for though it is probably true that we all have a claim for the simplest services of such an exigency, yet that pouring forth of attention from those who verily grow sick watching us is beyond our due, and we say, "God bless you, how grateful I am."

If this reasoning be correct, we should expect to find that a haughty, selfish disposition, accustomed to claim everything as its own, would be comparatively thankless; that is, there is no margin of gratuity, and therefore, if gratitude is born of gratuity, little or no possibility of gratitude. Well now, is not this so? Take the spoiled child, the pampered woman of fashion, the wealthy young fellow who has never considered the world in any other light than for his gratification—are such thankless proverbially? And here is a reason why God inculcates the feeling that we are sinners, poor and weak, and deserving nothing. By that very appreciation all that we receive being above our deserts *in toto* is an occasion of thanksgiving; and, I say it boldly, no man knows how to thank God until in broken spirit he has fallen at the foot of the Cross—a sinner deserving wrath, receiving all things in infinite love. Here is an explanation of the proverbial thanklessness and arrogance of great worldly prosperity. When one is poor many things come to him as gifts. As one grows wealthy the sense of proprietorship increases, for he can buy and pay for a vast number of his gratifications and enjoyments. This sense of purchase stimulates self-sufficiency. Human favors are possible in fewer instances to such a man, and he is in danger of transferring the same feeling to God. He needs greater care over his mental habit, in order that he may remember that every good and perfect gift cometh down to him as much as to the poorest from God.

We have gotten thus far, then. We can give thanks for a good, a gift—a good gift. But if one would find the fullest meaning of the words, "I give thanks," let him consider some circumstance where the disparity between the gift and any return he can make is so vast that he cries, "I can only thank you." Here is a man in trouble. His son, a bright, noble fellow, is away in Buffalo; flash comes the telegram—flash another telegram. The first one said "pneumonia," the second one, "dead;" but they were so near together that it read "dead," "pneumonia." Oh! cruel mistake that sent that first word—a stunning blow—into the household. Then there is moaning and prostration, and no one seems to know what to do. Now in comes some neighbor—that good neighbor whom everybody has met—who is so cool, so self-possessed, who arranges all, better than some brothers. After some days the stricken pair sit, and one of them exclaims, "There is a kind neighbor—how good he was; I haven't said a word to him, but I will see him and thank him." Then they meet on the street. One says, "Neighbor," and he swells up as if he would like to give the universe to him, but all he can say is, "I thank you." It is these great, matchless favors of life before which one feels perfectly bankrupt, and exclaims, "Well, do what I may, I can't pay that back; no man could; and I am not ashmed to be in this debt, but I thank the giver, and will as long as I live.' Now, how all this applies to our relations with Jesus Christ and God, our Father. The good, great gifts of life, health, earth, the Bible the cross. And here again it is only the repentant, converted sinner, who can thank God most truly. What paltry work it is on the part of some men to pay back God by being honest, by giving to the poor, by doing about right. The true Christian says, "All these I seek to perform, but at my very best, I am saved by grace—the gift of God, through Christ Jesus, whom I thank." Thanksgiving is a feast. There is not one in this house, however unfortunate, but may summon his blessings before his eyes and feast himself upon them. If a business man please, he may sit in his office after the clerks have gone home, compare the sales of this day with that of a year ago, when even then we thought we were in ruin. He may think how unfortunate it is for him that he was not born so as to start off in business in the good times of the war, or further back than that. Indeed, he may go over the whole line of blackness until a sense of starvation, that is, a craving want for something which he cannot get, comes over him. But he may let some good angel place before him plates of thanksgiving, "You have health, think on that; your youth, your home, your good wife and the children; you are honest, you have never intentionally injured any man," until the poor fellow springs out of the chair as if he had feasted liberally, and goes home thankful. It is a matter of the will, largely. I can rise up and will to walk to the park, or will to walk down town; so I can will to think of the dark side, or of the light side.

There is a vast difference between the things for which a worldly-minded man and a truly Christian man can be thankful. Both could thank God for prosperity, for friends, for material good; but the Christian would pass on with thanks for conversion, the mercy seat, the cross, the Saviour, the hopes of heaven. I am not talking without meaning; there is such a disparity. Here are two men before a bar of the court. One is a low-lived scoundrel, and the Judge says, "Not proven." "I thank your Honor." Over what! Why, personal liberty, because he has a few days to wander in the streets. An old merchant of long and large respectability stands in court, suspicioned, aspersed; and the verdict is "not guilty." He says, "Thank God." But over what? Personal liberty? No. For my honor. So the Christian is thankful to God, not simply for physical morsels, but for all that vast arcana of virtues which the Holy Spirit begets within a converted soul.

THE UNION PRAYER-MEETING.

SERVICES AT THE WASHINGTON PLACE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The auditorium of the Washington Place Methodist Episcopal Church was filled yesterday afternoon with an audience attracted by the announcement of a union prayer-meeting to be held there. An overflow meeting filled the lecture-room below, and crowds of people, who came and stood for a few moments in the vestibule and on the gallery stairs, vainly striving to hear what was said inside, went away disappointed. Rev. Mr. Lloyd, Pastor of the church, said to a reporter that about seven weeks ago "Brother Page," an Episcopalian, called on him and suggested that some effort be made to start a series of union prayer-meetings which should draw in that element of the population of the Ninth Ward which it was especially desirable to reach. Mr. Lloyd thought well of the idea, and after some conversation between the two gentlemen, it was determined to communicate by letter with all the Pastors of the different churches in the neighborhood, inviting their co-operation in an effort toward starting such a series of meetings. This was done, and the movement was begun without delay by holding a meeting in Dr. Burchard's Church, in Thirteenth street, which was led by Mr. Lloyd. The Pastors and many of the members of the different churches in the ward, without regard to denomination, were present, and the movement thus fairly started was carried on with enthusiasm. The meetings grew in interest, and now they are held daily, under the name of the "Union Noon-day Prayer Meetings," in the church in West Eleventh street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Every day, at the close of the regular prayer meeting, a number of those who are actively working in the cause hold an inquiry meeting in the session-room of the church, at which all those who are interested are urged to be present, and efforts are made for their conversion to religion. On Sundays, meetings in connection with the same movement are held, sometimes in one church and sometimes in another. The meeting in the Washington Place Church yesterday was one of these, and was led by Rev. Mr. Browner. On the platform with him were Rev. Dr. Burchard and Rev. Messrs. Lloyd and Merritt. The overflow meeting was led by Rev. Mr. Page, of the Presbyterian church in Eleventh street. There has been a deep interest manifested, and Mr. Lloyd says that in a single week there have been about forty conversions, while about as many more inquirers have risen for prayers.

The meeting yesterday presented a curious study. While the audience was, perhaps, an unusually favorable one for revival efforts, the majority of those present being attentive and apparently willing to sympathize with the feeling of the meeting, there was a coldness and apathy that it was difficult to account for. Mr. Lloyd explained it, saying that the members of his church were a little backward about taking any part in the meeting, lest they should seem to monopolize it, while strangers were diffident for a similar reason.

Mr. Browner, in opening the meeting, spoke of the interest that had been shown in the preceding meetings, and of the glorious work of revival that was going on. There had been souls saved, and yet there was room for much more work. He was an old New-Yorker, but never, even in the great revival of 1857, had he seen such glorious sights as he had witnessed in these meetings. He knew of no parallel to this revival in all his experience. He called on all present to realize the wonderful simplicity of the plan of salvation. In the olden times the apostles, when they were asked by any who were anxious about their souls, "What shall we do to be saved?" did not reply with a demand for assent in any fact or series of facts. They did not present a system of theology elaborate with dogmas and bristling with difficult points, but they simply said, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved." So at the present time, if an anxious sinner should go to clergymen of different denominations and ask them questions on church polity he would receive from different ones answers differing greatly, although honestly differing. But if he should ask "What shall I do to be saved?" the same answer which came from the apostles would come from each one. The speaker hoped that these meetings would continue to be what they had been so far, a means of light to those who were seeking for light. After a hymn had been sung he said that there were so many evidences of the presence of the Holy Spirit that it seemed superfluous for him to say anything with a view to the guidance of the meeting. He hoped there would be the same earnestness and directness that had characterized previous meetings.

Some one in the audience then started the hymn made familiar by Mr. Sankey: "Oh, I am so glad that Jesus loves me." After one verse had been sung with spirit by the congregation, a brother prayed that the place might be made glorious, and that the holy spirit might come in the midst of those gathered together, and that every soul might feel the importance of salvation. After one verse of the hymn, "Saviour hear my humble cry," had been sung, an old man arose, and in a weak, trembling voice pleaded with those present to lay hold on the promises of the Bible and believe in the Lord Jesus Christ. Dr. Burchard then said that while he did not desire to occupy the time of the meeting he wanted to say that his heart was filled with a strong desire for the conversion of souls. He thought that the brethren ought not to be satisfied with the largeness and jubilation of these meetings, but that they should labor to make them instrumental in the salvation of those who were yet without a hope of eternal life. He exhorted all to be first sure of the presence of Christ in their souls and then work for the conversion of their friends. Each one should try to bring to Christ those who were nearest and dearest to him. If one had an impenitent husband or wife or child, that impenitent one should be worked for, and the most strenuous efforts made for the conversion of the erring soul.

A brother said that what was needed for such work was the baptism of the Holy Spirit. If unusual impulses toward righteousness were felt, they were evidences of this, and should be encouraged. If they were encouraged and the Divine aid was implored, the conversion of souls might be expected. After the singing of another verse of a hymn, and a short prayer, Mr. Lloyd arose and said that some three or four years ago there was a shipwreck on the Irish coast. A ship was driven on this most dangerous shore by storm, in full sight of a light-house, where was kept a life-boat which was of such capacity that all on board the ship might easily have been saved. The passengers and crew knew that the life-boat was kept there, and as they climbed up into the rigging and clung to it for safety, they waited for the life-boat to come to them, but it did not come. A quarrel had arisen among the fishermen on the coast about the disputed point who should man the boat, and so when the ship went down there were not enough men ready to put the boat out, and so right within reach of life the ship went to pieces and all on board were drowned. It was something so in this meeting. The perishing souls all around had been invited here, and there was not a man among the brethren who would pull an oar. He besought them to stand up and testify to the grace of God, and strive to lead in the sinners who had come to inquire the way of salvation. What would the Lord Jesus think, what would the sinners think, if nothing was said to them? The easiest way to kill the usefulness of the meetings was to stand on courtesy and wait for others.

One man sprang up before Mr. Lloyd was fairly seated, and said, "I am not very strong, but I am ready to take an oar. I find that when I am the weakest I am the strongest through the help of God. I am receiving blessings every day." He told a story about Mr. Moody who met a blind man in Brooklyn one night and was surprised to see him carrying a lantern. He asked him why he carried it and was told that it was to keep the people from stumbling over the poor man who could not see to avoid them. Several exhortations and short prayers followed and notice was given that the next Sunday's meeting would be held in the Presbyterian Church in Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue, and that the overflow meeting would be held in Dr. Burchard's church in Thirteenth street.

THE TRIAL OF RUBENSTEIN.

The trial of Pesach N. Rubenstein, for the murder of the young Jewess, Sara Alexander, and her unborn child, will begin in Brooklyn to-day. It is believed that the prisoner will attempt to prove an *alibi*. The evidence against the prisoner, besides his intimacy with the murdered woman, and his alleged dream, is circumstantial, but regarded very strong. The bloody knife found in the field, with which the deed was committed, is identified by a little girl as having been bought by the prisoner. Then come the conflicting accounts given by Rubenstein's friends and relatives as to his whereabouts at the time of the murder, and the testimony of the passengers in the car from South Seventh street, Brooklyn, E. D., who say they saw the woman and Rubenstein on the car, and that they got off together at the Jamaica plank road. Besides these, there are three women who were on the same car who will also be called upon to testify. Another witness has been found in the person of a Hebrew peddler, who states that he saw Rubenstein and the girl together on the plank road, and spoke to them. The tracks of the foot-prints about the scene of the murder also correspond to the shape of Rubenstein's boots. The various points have been carefully worked up by the detectives, and the officials think there is a clear case.

BURKE VS. GARDINER.

The suit of Mrs. Virginia C. Burke against Ira C. Gardiner and others is still on trial before Judge Van Hoesen and a jury, in Part I. of the Court of Common Pleas. The action was brought to recover about fifty thousand dollars in bonds belonging to the plaintiff as the daughter and Executrix of Capt. John Alexander, and which she alleges the defendants took from Alexander just before his death in Mr. Gardiner's house, where he was boarding at the time. The defendants deny the story, and say that the deceased had with him about eight thousand two hundred dollars in bonds, which he gave them; that he was on unfriendly terms with Mrs. Burke, and that she is an irresponsible adventuress. The plaintiff is represented by A. H. H. Dawson. The defendants appear by Beebe & Cook, Smith & Ely, Starr, Blauvelt, and Charles S. Spencer.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Nine liquor dealers were arrested yesterday in the Eighth Precinct for violating the excise law.

The fourth annual ball of "Our Association" will be given on Monday evening, Feb. 7, at Irving Hall.

James Mahony, aged forty-six, of No. 656 Water street, who fell down stairs at his residence last Monday, died yesterday from the injuries received.

The residence of John Holterman, No. 652 Washington street, was entered by sneak thieves through a rear window Saturday evening and robbed of $100 in greenbacks and jewelry valued at $60.

Charles Johnston, of No. 224 East Thirty-third street, reported to the Police yesterday that he found a pocket-book containg $21 75 at the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Third avenue, on Saturday night.

Michael Kiernan, aged fifty-five years, of No. 697 Third avenue, employed as a watchman at the Harlem freight depot, was run over yesterday morning by a locomotive of the Hudson River Railroad at Forty-sixth street and Fourth avenue, and was instantly killed.

Mr. N. Christy, proprietor of No. 139 West Twenty-fifth street, at which a panel game was broken up on Friday night, says that his establishment is not a panel-house, and requests, as an act of justice to the respectable tenants, the publication of this statement.

Thomas McParlan, a member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 7, while driving District Engineer Fisher to an alarm of fire last evening, was thrown from the wagon in Third avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets and sustained severe injuries.

A stated meeting of the New-York Historical Society will be held to-morrow evening, in the Library Building, corner of Eleventh street and Second avenue. During the evening Daniel M. Tredwell will read a paper on the "Ancient American Colonization of Asia."

The steam-ships Oder, from Bremen on Jan. 15 and Southampton on Jan 18, and the Germanic, from Liverpool on Jan. 20 and Queenstown on Jan. 21, reached this port yesterday. We are once more indebted to the management of the White Star Line for liberal additions to our foreign files.

Heterick Krumell, a German, just returned from California, reported to Capt. Allaire, of the Fourteenth Precinct, yesterday, that late on Saturday night he was decoyed by a woman whom he met on the street into the liquor saloon of Grace & Oakley, in the basement on the south-east corner of Crosby and Houston streets, and robbed of $85. The place was closed up by the Police last night.

Capt. Kennedy, of the Ninth Precinct, reported at Police Head-quarters, yesterday, that John Morris, a native of England, twenty-six years of age, who resided in Liverpool, and was employed as butcher on the steam-ship Republic, of the White Star line, has been missing from the vessel since last Friday. As his hat and bunch of keys were found on the deck of the steamer on Saturday morning, it is supposed that the missing man fell overboard and was drowned.

BROOKLYN.

The fourth band concert of the Twenty-third Regiment will be given on Saturday evening next at the regimental armory, in Clermont avenue.

Andrew Riesmer, four years old, of No. 180 Boerum street, was dangerously, if not fatally, burned this morning while playing with matches.

Martin Hees, of No. 672 Washington avenue, fell and severely injured himself yesterday afternoon while jumping from a Fulton street car, and was taken to the hospital.

Mary Ginty, aged twenty-three, of No. 383 Baltic street, was arrested for burglariously entering the premises of Samuel E. Clark, No. 229 Harrison street, and stealing a silver-plated sugar-bowl.

At 2 P. M. to-morrow Capt. G. L. Stratton will exhibit the American Life Saving Suit at Prentice's Wharf, foot of Montague street. The proceeds of the exhibition will be given to the Newsboy's Home and the Children's Aid Society.

Lawrence Richter, Peter Keller, and Jacob Heffner, residing at No. 188 Harrison avenue, were arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of belonging to a gang of till-tappers who robbed the till of Philip Christman, of No. 53 Bartlett street, on Tuesday night.

LONG ISLAND.

Ammerman Wright, of Whitestone, against whom an indictment for immoral practices was found last week by the Grand Jury of the Queens County Court of Oyer and Terminer, has issued a card "in refutation of the falsehoods and manufactured public sentiment at present prevailing to his prejudice."

This evening the Board of Excise of Long Island City will hold their last meeting before beginning to prosecute liquor-dealers who may fail to take out licenses. There are said to be about sixty persons engaged in the traffic who are unlicensed, and unless they avail themselves of this last opportunity to come within the pale of the law, they will be proceeded against both civilly and criminally.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Democratic electors of Richmond County met in primaries in the various election districts of the several townships throughout the county on Saturday evening and selected delegates to meet in convention on Thursday next to make the town nominations for the election on Feb. 8.

NEW-JERSEY.

The colored citizens of Newark have decided to celebrate the fifteenth amendment passage by a grand display in the Rink on the evening of March 30.

Frederick Benheim, while picking up coal along the track of the Weehawken branch of the Erie Railway on Saturday, was run down by a locomotive and fatally crushed.

By the returns made to the State Superintendent of Education there will be on exhibition in the Centennial Buildings, on behalf of the New-Jersey schools, 1,000 specimens of artistic drawing and 1,500 of map drawing, 1,000 mathematical operations, 800 of analysis and parsing, 600 compositions, 1,200 specimens of writing, 1,500 spelling presentations, 1,200 specimens of primary work, 600 of miscellaneous work, representing the individual labors of 25,000 pupils.

SPECIAL ELECTION IN ESSEX COUNTY, N. J.

The special election for the choice of a successor for Sheriff Camfield, who died a few days ago at his home in Newark, will be held in Essex County, N. J., on Tuesday, the 15th of February. The Republican County Committee have directed the County Convention to meet on Thursday next at 2 o'clock, in Library Hall, for the purpose of making a nomination. The Democratic Convention will be held on Saturday at 2 o'clock, in the same place. Candidates are very numerous on both sides. On the Democratic side they are ex-Chief of Police Wambold, ex-Chief Brown, Henry T. Dusenbury, George R. Gray, W. B. Tichenor, S. B. Landers, and James Courter. On the Republican side are ex-Assemblyman Morrow, ex-Alderman Harrison, Coroner Osborne, Col. Courtois, Adam Hay, Jeremiah Counsellor, Capt. Bassett, William Ripley, Edward A. Hawes, and others.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Henry Ward Beecher, George S. Merrian, and other Trustees have called a special meeting of the stockholders of the *Christian Union* Publishing Company to be held at No. 27 Park place, on Thursday, Feb. 10, "for the purpose of coming under the privileges of the act to provide for the organization and regulation of certain business corporations, approved June 21, 1875, and for the consideration of such other business as may be lawfully brought before the meeting."

Samuel Jamison, Jr., the Assignee of R. W. Smith & Co., bookbinders, of No. 46 Marion street, will sell the stock of the firm and their interest in work done on books belonging to various publishers, at auction to-day. The liabilities of the firm amount to $90,447 29; nominal assets, $41,491 29. The main cause of the firm's failure was the loss of $43,518 40, due from J. B. Ford & Co., part of which was for binding the first volume of Beecher's *Life of Christ*.

AFFRAY ON BROADWAY.

Yesterday afternoon Thomas Collyer, whose residence was not ascertained, and Peter H. Young, of No. 11 Third avenue, quarreled at the corner of Broadway and Thirteenth street. During the fight which ensued Collyer struck Young on the head with some blunt instrument, inflicting a severe scalp wound. Collyer made his escape.

THEFT OF TWO VALUABLE HORSES.

Yesterday morning a dispatch was received by Superintendent Walling, from Katonah, Westchester County, informing him that on Saturday night the stable of Frank Flewellyn, at Yorktown, had been broken into and two horses, a bay and a black mare, both valuable animals, had been stolen therefrom. A general alarm was sent to all the Police stations in this City warning the Police to look out for the stolen horses. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a dispatch was received from Capt. Davis, of the Thirty-second Precinct, stating that he had arrested a young man coming toward this City from the direction of Yonkers having in his possession the two horses described in the telegram from Mr. Flewellyn. The young man stated to Capt. Davis that his name was Albert Flewellyn, and that he worked for Ellis W. Crow, who keeps a stable in Varick street. The horses, he said, belonged to his mother, who lives in Yorktown, and that while in Yonkers on Saturday night he saw the horses in charge of a young man whom he supposed had stolen them. On questioning this man he ran away and made his escape. He (Flewellyn) thereupon took charge of the horses and started for this City with them. Inspector McDermott directed Capt. Davis to hold the prisoner until his statement can be investigated.

QUARANTINE AFFAIRS.

MINORITY REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The following is the minority report submitted by Hon. W. H. Gedney, the Republican member of the Quarantine Investigating Committee:

To the Honorable the Assembly of New-York:

I concur in the report of the majority of the committee, except in the particulars specified in the following dissent. I cannot agree with the report of the majority of the committee, or with the conclusions arrived at by them on the following-named points, which I beg leave to state briefly. I am fully persuaded that the original State law creating the Quarantine Commission is a very proper enactment, and that such Commissioners should have restored to them all the powers that have since been taken from them, and in addition thereto possess the power to appoint the assistants or deputies to the Health Officers and the employes, and to fix their salaries and compensation; also, to fix the salary of the Health Officer and the fees and emoluments now collected by the Health Officer, (or his subordinates,) and by him retained should be collected and immediately paid over to the Quarantine Commission, and then by order of the Board be disbursed by such Treasurer for all the expenses connected with the Quarantine establishment. If at the end of any year there should be a surplus of funds in the hands of the Treasurer after all the expenditures for care and maintenance are paid, said surplus shall be applied to repairs of the island buildings, and to making such improvements as may be required from time to time. From the evidence obtained, I have not been able to arrive at a very accurate conclusion as to the gross amount of the fees and emoluments collected by the Health Officers in any year, but I am forced to the conclusion that they have approximated very near to, if not exceeded, $100,000. At all events, the sum has been large enough, if economically expended by the Commissioners, to pay the Health Officer, his assistants, and all their employes a fair and just compensation for the services rendered, and to keep the property of the State, such as lands, buildings, boats, &c., in good repair. The evidence of the three Commissioners went to show that the fees and emoluments had been, and no doubt will continue to be, equal to all the necessary expenditures, so that no further appropriations for that purpose need be made by the Legislature. It may be objected that the Legislature have not the power for the collection of moneys or fees, or in other words to levy a tax on commerce. It is a sufficient answer to say if the State has, and does exercise the power to appoint a Health Officer to collect fees, after such fees have been in part fixed by the State, most assuredly the State has the power to say what other disposition shall be made of them except they may not be placed to the credit of the State or in the State Treasury. I do not concur in the report of the majority of the committee in their recommendation to create an appellate board composed of the President of the Chamber of Commerce, the President of the Board of Health, and the President of the Ship Owners' Association, all of the City of New-York. Severally they are gentlemen of the highest integrity, and no doubt will continue to be such, but it would be an unwieldy board, not on account of its number, but on account of diverse interest, and matters affecting Quarantine could not have the immediate and necessary attention and determination they would demand, whereas on the other hand the Commissioners appointed by law hold their sessions daily, and can immediately consider and determine all matters affecting Quarantine; and I further recommend that the Commissioners of Quarantine be required to annually make a detailed statement to the Legislature of the receipts and expenditures of the Department; and that all Quarantine officials be prohibited from having pecuniary interest in lighterage, stevedoring, or from receiving any revenues or fees, or pay whatever beyond that fixed by the proper authorities.

A GERMAN WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

Coroner Croker held an inquest yesterday in the case of Mrs. Sophia Hertel, a German woman fifty-six years of age, who committed suicide at her residence, No. 1,613 Second avenue, by hanging herself with a pocket handkerchief. From the statement of Peter Hertel, the husband of the deceased woman, it appears that he came to the United States from Germany with his wife about twenty-three years ago. They lived in this City a few months and then removed to Newark, N. J. By industry and the strictest economy he succeeded in three years in accumulating several hundred dollars. With this capital he embarked in several real estate speculations, which proved so successful that in a few years he found himself a very wealthy man, having amassed a fortune of over a hundred thousand dollars. Six or seven years ago his eldest daughter was married, and two years after he took his son-in-law in partnership with him in his real estate speculations. This proved disastrous. The son-in-law made a number of reckless and injudicious investments, by which they became so involved that they were compelled to sell out their property, leaving Hertel almost penniless. He had nothing to depend upon except a small property which had been purchased in the name of his wife, and which his creditors could not interfere with. Gathering together the wreck of his former fortune, Hertel left Newark and came to this City last Summer and opened a lager-beer saloon at No. 1,613 Second avenue. He succeeded in making a living out of the saloon. Three months ago Mrs. Hertel, while visiting her daughter, who continued to reside in Newark, was induced to sign a paper, the contents of which she was ignorant of, but which she subsequently learned was a document transferring her little property to her son-in-law. This act of treachery preyed upon her mind, and she frequently threatened to commit suicide. At about 4 o'clock yesterday morning Hertel woke up and missed his wife, and becoming alarmed, he summoned Patrolman Blangey, of the Twenty-third Precinct. They searched the rooms, but failed to find the woman, until they broke open a closet in the rear of the saloon, where they discovered her hanging by the neck from a peg in the wall. She was cut down at once, but life was extinct. The jury empanneled in the case rendered a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane.

THE GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.

A meeting of the depositors of the German Up-town Savings Bank was held yesterday afternoon in Turtle Bay Hall, in Second avenue. The Chairman of the meeting stated that the committee had obtained 456 signatures to the petition for the resumption of the bank. These represented deposits to the amount of $450,000, the sum which the Trustees had formerly stated would be sufficient to place the bank on a firm basis. It had been recently learned, however, that fully $700,000 would be required to resuscitate the suspended institution, and unless that amount could be guaranteed all efforts to save it would be utterly useless. Speeches were made impressing upon the audience the necessity of raising the above amount before the declaration of the second dividend by Receiver Uhl. A resolution was passed asking the Receiver to defer the declaration of the dividend until the middle of March, by which time the committee expect to be able to raise the necessary amount of capital. After the passage of the resolution the Chairman stated that at the next meeting the committee would probably be able to offer to the depositors a list of names of gentlemen of means and character who would be willing to undertake the management of the bank in case it should resume operations. The selection of the trustees would thus be left to the judgment of the depositors themselves. It is understood that should the depositors be successful in re-establishing the institution, an advisory committee composed of depositors will be appointed to co-operate with the trustees and the Board of Directors, thus insuring an honest administration of the affairs of the bank. Hereafter meetings will be held every evening at Turtle Bay Hall for the purpose of enabling depositors to sign the petition providing for the resumption of the bank.

HELP FOR THE BLIND.

The ladies of the "Society for the Distribution of Clothing to the Destitute Blind" and their families, of this City, make an earnest appeal for contributions of half-worn coats, pantaloons, boots and shoes for boys and men, and clothing for women, girls, and infants. Over a thousand garments were given to the deserving blind and their families last Winter. For the last few years the blind have failed to receive their annual stipend of $50, formerly given them by the City, and which served to relieve their most pressing necessities. Now they all come to the Home for assistance, but its means are limited and the stock of garments nearly exhausted. Any gifts will be acceptable, as they have so many cases of extreme destitution. There is one case of a mother—poor, blind, sick—with two little children and an infant a few weeks old, while the father has no work. There is also a respectable blind man, who has a stand for the sale of cigars and tobacco, but who has exhausted his savings through illness, and he now makes his first appeal for assistance. With $10 he can restock his stand and again support his family. Donations of groceries, soap, vegetables, and other necessaries are also much needed for the Home. The society meets every Monday morning from 10 to 1 o'clock at the Home for Destitute Blind, at No. 219 West Fourteenth street. Donations may be sent direct to the Home, or they will be sent for by sending a postal card with address.

UNITED STATES STEAMER DISABLED.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—The United States steamer Vandalia was towed back to this port from President Roads this afternoon. It is supposed her machinery is disabled.

POSTAL CHANGES LAST WEEK.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The following Post Office changes were ordered during the week ended Jan. 29:

New-England.—Offices Established—South Chatham, Carroll County, N. H., Alexander P. Copp, Postmaster; Mount Tabor, Rutland County, Vt., Joseph S. Scott, Postmaster. Name Changed—Springvale, Norfolk County, Mass., to Islington. Postmasters Appointed—Ebenezer Virgin, East Rumford, Oxford County, Me.; William N. Achorn, East Palermo, Waldo County, Me.; Francis Gordon, Pierce's Bridge, Grafton County, N. H.; Samuel Reynolds, Wolfboro Centre, Carroll County, N. H.; George H. Boynton, Ascutneyville, Windsor County, Vt.; Sylvester W. Ames, Putnam Heights, Windham County, Conn.; Lucius E. Miller, Pascoag, Providence County, R. I.; William A. Nye, North Sandwich, Barnstable County, Mass.

New-York.—Office Established—West Shokan, Ulster County, DeLancy Mathews, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Frederick Mangang, Ava, Oneida County; Charles H. Sarle, Coveville, Saratoga County; Luke B. Lattin, Great Valley, Cattaragus County; Andrew S. Schoonmaker, Napanock, Ulster County; Cyrus W. Rexford, Rexford Flats, Saratoga County; Egbert B. Dunning, South Gates, Monroe County; William Northrup, Wayland Depot, Steuben County; Joseph Crawford, West Bethany, Genesee County; Martin Wood, Woodsburg, Queens County.

New-Jersey.—Office Established—Avondale, Essex County, Alexander Phillips, Postmaster. Name Changed—Vailsburg, Essex County, to Orangedale. Postmasters Appointed—John P. Laire, Annandale, Huntingdon County; Charles E. Richter, Fort Lee, Bergen County.

Pennsylvania.—Offices Established—Girdland, Wayne County, John R. Budd, Postmaster; Glenfield, Allegheny County, William Ruffley, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Aldenville, Wayne County, Hiram P. Haight; Clarksville, Greene County, Nathan B. Evans; Deckard, Crawford County, George W. Foote; Eakin, Allegheny County, Charles H. Armstrong; Herrick Centre, Susquehanna County, Henry J. Aldin; Stoneboro, Mercer County, R. P. Cann; West Pike, Potter County, Sally Holcomb; Windridge, Greene County, James H. Ferrell.

Delaware.—Office Established—Stockley, Kent County, R. S. Johnson, Postmaster.

Maryland.—Postmasters Appointed—Joseph M. Barger, Cearfoss, Washington County; G. F. Holliday, Edesville, Kent County; John S. Vincent, Linkwood, Dorchester County; Andrew W. Baker, New-London, Frederick County.

THE MURDER OF MR. BIRCH.

A private letter just received in Liverpool gives the following details, which have hitherto not appeared, of the murder of Mr. Birch, the Queen's Commissioner at Perak, by the Malay natives: "You have of course heard before this of the murder of Mr. Birch, but you are probably not aware of the circumstances of fiendish atrocity which attended the outrage. Mr. Birch went up to Perak in order to post some official proclamations. While having his bath he sent his native interpreter to post them up. The man fastened two up, but the people at once tore them down again, whereupon he returned to Mr. Birch to ask what he should do. The latter told him to put them up as fast as they were torn down, and this the interpreter did until he had posted no less than seven, when he lost his temper and struck one of the natives with a cane. He was immediately killed, and the natives then ran in a body to Mr. Birch's bathroom, which was built on two floating logs. His orderly, who was at the entrance, presented his gun, but seeing he could not stop them, he cried out to Mr. Birch to save himself, and jumped into the river. Mr. Birch dived down between the two beams, and on coming up, feet foremost, on the other side, the fore part of both his feet were cut off by the instep. He dived again and tried to swim back to his boat, but he was struck again, and both heels were cut off with a sword stroke from one of the natives. He was then captured, taken on shore, and speared through the neck to the ground, after which he was stabbed about a dozen times in various parts of the body. Even after this horrible torture he lived some hours. Next day Capt. Innis and two other officers, and a small body of men of the Tenth Regiment, went up to try to recover the body of Mr. Birch, together with his documents, &c. In attacking a stockade Capt. Innis was killed, and the two other officers with eight men, were wounded. The party had then to retire and wait for reinforcements.

A "COMMITTEE OF TASTE."

The London *Athenæum* has the following: "In Venice, as every visitor knows, the beauty of the city has been increased by the use of color on plaster and brick walls, of a sober, but delicate pink red, which contrasted exquisitely with the green waters and the soft grass-green shutters of the windows. "The Committee of Taste" (!) now forbids the use of this color, and orders that whitewash shall be universally substituted for it. This amazing committee displays a thoroughness in its endeavors to destroy all distinguishing features of the city which must excite the envy of many other municipalities and numberless artists. It is about to make a new street from the Piazza de San Marco to the railway station that will sweep away several churches and houses of ancient date and of the highest interest. One must not forget that in London, or rather in Westminster, our sapient authorities absolutely painted with a dingy stone color the interior of the Houses of Parliament, built though these structures are of a stone the natural color of which is extremely beautiful.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.—Promptly, radically, and permanently cured, by *Winchester's Hypophosphite of Lime and Soda.* Established 18 years. $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, No. 36 John st., New-York. *Sold by Druggists.—Advertisement.*

RIO JANEIRO COFFEE MARKET.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 29.—Coffee very quiet; nearly nominal.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Germanic, from Liverpool.—Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Nassau, wife and two children; Miss Louisa Fletcher, Miss Harriet Stuart, Rev. James Yorke Morrell, Miss Maude Robinson, Master Temple Robinson, David H. Lee, T. Scattergood, L. D. Newell, G. H. Armstrong, E. G. Tuttle, William Mackenzie, Jr., Mrs. William Mackenzie and infant, George Winks, Mrs. George Winks, Mr. Winks, Jr., Miss Winks, Master Winks, Mrs. J. Ritchie, F. Henriques, J. H. Benn, William McCartney, A. Waterhouse, Otto Kapp, W. M. Folger, U. S. N.; Mrs. Folger, Mr. Loewenthal, S. B. Robinson, James Macfarlane, Frederick Heim, W. Sturgess, A. E. Irving, H. B. Clark, A. H. Cobb, T. V. Cater, Harris Glass, A. Abrahams, W. Redh, N. B. Falconer, H. A. Hedger, Mrs. H. A. Hedger, Sister Sarah, Miss J. Maynard, John B. Renwick, P. D. Dods, John Donnelly, James J. Roy, H. Burton, George Bodman, John Edwards, Mrs. John Edwards, H. H. Smith, Mr. Roebeck, George R. Atkinson, H. L. Bean, J. G. Jebb, G. Seger, A. Lyon, G. B. Smith, Thomas Allison, Percy Wollaston, Mrs. Percy Wollaston, Charles T. Parry, Mrs. Charles T. Parry, H. T. Clark, Miss Comerford, Mrs. C. W. Heath, Mrs. J. Gordon, Rev. John Pritchard, G. Loeb, Warner W. Miller, S. E. Brown, A. Hay, George Caudwell, C. W. Keiser, Mrs. C. W. Keiser, A. H. Glover, J. Meyer, William Cowell, M. Cohen, F. Snack, C. L. Woodbridge, O. Brandstettin, Thomas Trimble, Thomas Bevgran, A. J. Rowson, John Orpe, William B. Neary, M. Hetherington, J. Hausmeister, Thomas R. Menlove, Mr. McGeary.

In steam-ship Oder, from Bremen.—F. Muller, Carl Schefer, Anton Meyer, A. C. Rupe, Mrs. W. Rupe, Miss G. Rodowe, H. B. Fitch, H. Bartels, Mrs. N. Cushman and child, Charles Cushman, H. Englemann, Herm. Thyssen, Miss E. Philippe, E. Beke, Mrs. A. S. Blodgett, J. Clemens, Ade Greiff, Carlo Adimo, F. S. Sochor, Carl J. Walser, Joseph Limberger, B. Bensmann, J. Breckow, Dr. Ed. Polenske, Mrs. Von Pusch, Miss L. Von Pusch, Miss A. Von Pusch, Mrs. H. Mutz, Richard Pasowsky, Carl Pasowsky, A. Schroter, E. Holl, E. Mattner, O. Petri, R. D. Gordon, E. Klein.

In steam-ship Pereire, from Havre.—Gen. Uraga, Manuel Cueroo, Mr. Brochet, Léon Delinieres, Mr. De Marchall, A. Lefebvre, Georges Levy, Emanuel Rebrion, Francisque Chaleyer, Mr. Tardie, Georges Bodet, Frederick Holweck, Alex. Chrétien, Mr. Duverne, Henri Gautreau, Charles Schneider, Mrs. Schneider, Maxime Escoubas, Mrs. Anne Escoubas, Thomas Fielden, Mrs. Coutellier, Thomas Gagliardi, Pierre Coujard.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:11 | Sun sets.....5:17 | Moon sets..10:48

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11:10 | Gov. Island..11:59 | Hell Gate...1:21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........SUNDAY, Jan. 30.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Germanic, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Jan. 20, via Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis.

Steam-ship Oder, (Ger.,) Erdmann, Bremen Jan. 15, via Southampton 18th, with mdse. and 95 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced heavy westerly winds during the passage.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Tull, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Bark Benefactor, Hayden, Amoy Oct. 3, with teas to A. A. Low & Bros. Passed Anjier Nov. 1, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 16, and crossed the equator Jan. 7 in lon. 29 W.; carried N. E. trades to lat. 27 N., from thence variable winds and weather.

Bark Slavia, (Aust.,) Tripcovich, Gloucester 45 ds. with salt to order.

Schr. Lottie, Somers, Baltimore.

Schr. Jacob J. Housman, Ryder, Virginia.

Schr. Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey, Richmond, Va.

Schr. Mary G. Collins, Somers, New-Orleans Jan. 14, with mdse. to master.

Schr. Lettie, (Br.,) Byrne, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to F. O. Matthiessen Wiechers—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Schr. Jeddie, Chadwick, Norwich.

Schr. J. Cunningham, Lewis, New-London.

Schr. Fashion, Carbery, Providence.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, E. N. E.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Navarino, for Hull; Spain, for Liverpool; Denmark, for London; Switzerland, for Antwerp; Republic, for Liverpool; Arragon, for Bristol, Eng.; ships Bremerhaven, for Bremen; Marianna V. and Giuseppa Emilia, for Lisbon; Annie M. Small, for San Francisco; barks Jupiter and Jenny, for Bremen; Kate Carnie, for London; Jane Adeline, for Laguayra; Reindeer, for Georgetown, Dem.; T. K. Weldon, for Cardenas; brigs Annie Gardner, for St. Johns, P. R.; Harry and Aubrey, for Barbados.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 30.—The steamer P. Caland, Capt. Deddes, from Rotterdam Jan. 23, for New-York, put in here to-day with her machinery disabled.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 30.—The steamer Pennsylvania, Capt. Harris, from Philadelphia Jan. 20, arr. here to-day.